

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS: Variable. Temp. 14-19 (51-67). Tomorrow variable. Temp. 15-6 (59-43). Yesterday's temp. 18-13 (64-55). LONDON: Variable. Temp. 12-16 (54-61). Tomorrow variable. Yesterday's temp. 17-12 (63-54). CHANDEL: Moderate. SOME: Fair. Temp. 20-15 (70-59). NEW YORK: Showers. Temp. 26-13 (79-55). Y-terday's temp. 23-15 (65-61). ADDITIONAL WEATHER-COMICS PAGE.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Austria	17.5	Lebanon	21.50
Belgium	18.5	Luxembourg	20.15
Canada	2.50	Norway	2.50
France	18.5	Netherlands	1.50
Germany	18.5	Portugal	12.50
Greece	18.5	Spain	20.50
India	18.5	Sweden	20.50
Italy	18.5	Switzerland	1.70
Japan	18.5	Turkey	2.50
South Korea	18.5	U.S. Military (Bar)	1.50
Taiwan	18.5	Yugoslavia	1.50

No. 28,727

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, MAY 31-JUNE 1, 1975

Established 1887



Retired General Ties Kennedy to Anti-Castro Plot

WASHINGTON, May 30 (AP)—A retired major general said today that, acting on orders from President John F. Kennedy delivered through an intermediary, he developed plans for removing Cuban Premier Fidel Castro by any means, including assassination or a political coup.

Crashed U-2 Reportedly Flew Electronic-War Plans Mission

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, May 30 (WP).—According to informed Pentagon sources, the U-2 reconnaissance plane that crashed in West Germany yesterday was engaged in work connected with the development of a plan for an "automated battlefield" of the future. Under the Defense Department plan, the latest in U.S. electronic technology would be used in Central Europe to help NATO thwart any invasion. The U-2 that crashed and four others based temporarily in England have been flying over Europe with special equipment designed to detect the operation of radar or other electronic transmitters on the ground. They have been attempting to see if two or three U-2s can simultaneously detect such transmitters and thereby get a precise geographical fix on the radar's position on the ground. The system has not yet been perfected.

Snag Arises In Search for Beirut Regime

By Michael Getler

BEIRUT, May 30 (UPI).—Premier-designate Rashid Karami's efforts to form a national unity cabinet hit a snag today when leftist leaders demanded the exclusion of the Phalangist party from its ranks. Mr. Karami founded out political leaders on the formation of a new government to restore order to the country following a week of bloody street fighting among the rightist Phalangists, their leftist rivals and Palestinian guerrillas. Mr. Karami, named premier-designate Wednesday after a military cabinet resigned, later today reported to President Suleiman Frangieh on his talks with party leaders. Mr. Karami, who has been premier on eight previous occasions, has had Muslim backing, but the dissent today was created by two powerful leftists, who are Moslems, Kamal Jumblatt and Amin Hafez. They insisted that the Phalangists be excluded from the new cabinet because of their role in the fighting. Although Mr. Karami differs with the Phalangists on several crucial issues, Phalangist leader Pierre Gemayel supported the selection of the premier-designate on the condition that he include Phalangists in his cabinet, to give it political balance. Today, fighting flared across the center of Beirut, raising the last 10 days' casualty toll to at least 115 dead and nearly 300 injured, according to police estimates. Lebanese artillery tonight shellied an Israeli force near the border village of Aitaroun, a military spokesman said. There were no reports of Lebanese casualties.

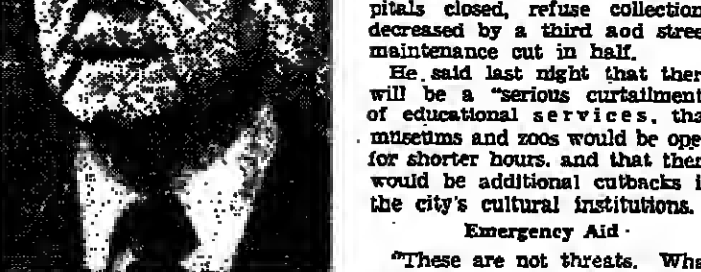
Strikes Curb BA, Ground Alitalia

ROME, May 30 (Reuters).—Alitalia canceled all its international and domestic flights today when ground crews and some flight personnel struck the Italian airline to back new contract demands. The walkout, scheduled to last 24 hours, was also expected to affect other airlines whose ground services are handled by Alitalia personnel. In London, British Airways canceled half of its flights to Europe today as 700 aircraft-maintenance workers voted to continue a strike begun yesterday to press demands for more pay. Long-haul flights of the British airline have not been affected. Tonight, BA said that all domestic and European flights in and out of London Heathrow Airport would be suspended beginning Monday, because of the walkout.

Mayor Speaks of 'Humiliating Prospect' 'Crisis' N.Y.C. Budget to Cut 38,000 on Staff

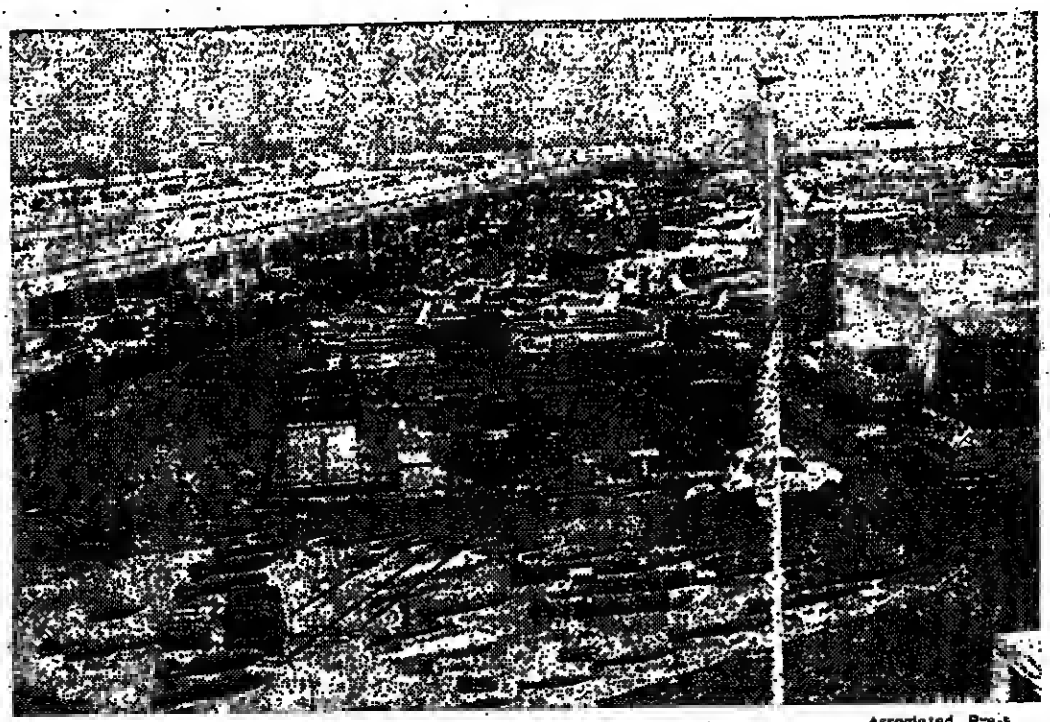
By William Claiborne

NEW YORK, May 30 (WP).—Mayor Abraham Beame presented last night an \$11.8-billion "crisis" budget which he said will force the firing of 38,000 municipal employees by July 1 and result in "unthinkable" curtailment of vital city services. Mr. Beame said that the new budget—which is for operating expenses and is separate from the city's capital budget for new or improved facilities—represents a "humiliating prospect for this great city... and an insult to every person who calls himself a New Yorker."



Mayor Abraham Beame presenting his budget.

Director Melvin Lechner said that the 38,000 employees to be dismissed are in addition to 3,000 municipal workers whose dismissals were previously announced. The budget slashes \$125 million from the Human Resources Administration's expenses, which include welfare costs; \$125 million from the education budget; and \$110 million from the expenses planned for operating New York's 19 municipal hospitals. In a May 16 preview of the possible effects of such a budget reduction, Mr. Beame estimated that laying off 38,000 workers would result in a reduction of police street patrols by 25 per cent, increasing emergency response time from four minutes to eight minutes. He said then that all emergency calls to the Police Department would have to be screened and those with low priorities would go unanswered. The mayor also estimated that 66 fire companies would be eliminated, four municipal hospitals closed, refuse collections decreased by a third and street maintenance cut in half. He said last night that there will be a "serious curtailment" of educational services, that museums and zoos would be open for shorter hours, and that there would be additional cutbacks in the city's cultural institutions. Emergency Aid. "These are not threats. What I'm describing is the budget of the City of New York," Mr. Beame declared. He made no reference to an announcement earlier in the day in Albany that Gov. Hugh Carey had sent \$200 million to assure that the city could pay bills which fell due today. New York City had to pay out \$351 million today, including a pay rise for city teachers, but it had only \$229 million in its treasury at the close of business on Wednesday. "The city cannot default. It would cost all of us too much," Gov. Carey said yesterday. However, the \$200 million, which was an advance of state aid planned for next fiscal year, will not solve the city's budget deficit, and it has no bearing on Mr. Beame's plans for reducing the work force.



View of the Paris International Air Show after it opened at Le Bourget Airport.

Giscard Opens Paris Air Show; U.S., France Display Rival Craft

By S. T. Kantin

PARIS, May 30 (UPI).—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing today inaugurated the 31st Paris International Air Show and warned that the so-called "arms deal of the century" was a test of the ability of certain European leaders to form a united Europe. The arms deal of the century is no such thing, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said. France has always sold aircraft and will continue to do so. However, he said, if a European-made plane is not chosen in the current competition, "serious doubts will arise as to the possibility of creating a united Europe."

What has been termed the arms deal of the century is the contract for the production and sale of about 300 fighter-bombers to replace the aging U.S.-built Starfighters in the air forces of Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands and Belgium. The four members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization have been trying to agree on the purchase of a single type of aircraft to facilitate repairs and exchanges within the organization. Norway, Denmark and the Netherlands have indicated that they would buy the United States' General Dynamics F-16 in preference to the French Dassault Mirage F-1E. Only Belgium has thus far withheld its choice, with indications that Belgian Premier Leo Tindemans prefers the French plane. Belgian Defense Minister Paul Vanden Boeynants will go to Washington tomorrow to discuss the issue. Yesterday the Norwegian parliament's Military Committee recommended that Norway buy the F-16. The committee's recommendation means virtual approval by the full Norwegian parliament, which will make the final decision on government sources said. In Brussels, informed sources said that the Belgians will announce their decision to buy the F-16 within the next two weeks. The sources said that it would be practically impossible for Belgium to choose another plane now that the three other nations have said they would buy the F-16, conditional only on its acceptance by Belgium. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing made his comments after watching an aerial display at Le Bourget Airport, where the air show is taking place. The display included flights of French-built aircraft and planes and helicopters built by French firms in cooperation with other European firms. Within 30 minutes of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's departure from the airport by helicopter, the F-16 took to the air for a startling display of maneuverability. The billion-dollar competition at the Paris air show was in full evidence yesterday as the two rivals for the NATO purchase and an also-ran, swept through their paces for the press beneath a dull, overcast sky. First of the three to take to the air was Sweden's SAAB Viggen, ruled out of the race by the four countries as too expensive to buy and to maintain—par-

Tone and Content Of NATO Session Extolled by Ford

By James Goldsborough

BRUSSELS, May 30 (UPI).—President Ford said here tonight he was "extremely pleased with the tone and content" of the NATO meeting that ended today and endorsed a Canadian proposal for more frequent NATO summit conferences. Winding up the two-day meeting, Mr. Ford said at a press conference that the alliance's own problems as well as the state of East-West relations had made the meeting necessary.

On both counts, he said, the talks had been fruitful. Mr. Ford said that exchanges on Greece, Turkey and Portugal had been useful. On East-West relations, he indicated that progress had been made in the 35-nation European security conference negotiations going on in Geneva and that it now appeared possible that the 35-nation summit meeting might be held this summer, as originally scheduled. Commenting that "some points still need to be resolved" in Geneva, the President held out hope that such a resolution would be forthcoming. Mr. Ford said that such action could lead to a new SALT agreement during Soviet General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev's scheduled visit to Washington this fall.

U.S. Foresees First Use of Atomic Arms As Response to Push By Russia in Europe

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, May 30 (UPI).—Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger has told Congress that a conventional Soviet-led attack against Western Europe may force the United States to use battlefield nuclear weapons to avoid defeat. In an explicit statement of U.S. readiness to use nuclear weapons against conventional forces of the Warsaw Pact, Mr. Schlesinger said, "efforts should be made to insure that an atomic retaliation was defensive to reduce the risk of the conflict's growing into all-out nuclear war."

However, the attack should be delivered with sufficient shock and decisiveness to forcibly change the perceptions of Warsaw Pact leaders and create a situation conducive to negotiations, he said. Mr. Schlesinger made his comments in a report submitted to Congress a few weeks ago on "The Theater Nuclear Force Posture in Europe." He was required to submit a report on battlefield nuclear weapons as part of last year's defense budget legislation. An unclassified version of the study was made available yesterday.

3 Types of Forces

There are three types of military forces assigned to the NATO and the Warsaw Pact forces: strategic or long-range nuclear forces, theater or battlefield nuclear forces, and conventional non-nuclear forces. During the period of unquestioned U.S. nuclear superiority, strategy was based on deterrence through the threat of massive retaliation with nuclear weapons in lieu of large conventional forces," Mr. Schlesinger said. In 1967, this policy was changed to one of "flexible response" using a combination of conventional and nuclear forces, he noted. Because the Soviet Union has now achieved parity with the United States in strategic forces, he said, greater emphasis must fall on conventional forces and theater nuclear forces. The report said there were 7,000 U.S. nuclear warheads in Western Europe, with two-thirds consigned to use by allied forces in case of war and one-third to U.S. forces. All the warheads are under control of U.S. personnel until turned over for allied use. Most defense analysts believe that the NATO and Warsaw Pact conventional forces are roughly equal, with the Communists possessing numerical advantages in men, tanks and other ground forces. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Saigon to Keep Free Market Vietnamese Delay Unification for 5 Years

By Alan Dawson

SAIGON, May 29 (UPI).—North and South Vietnamese leaders have ended three weeks of meetings on the future of this nation and have agreed that political reunification is at least five years away, government sources said today. The meeting produced agreement on all major points of discussion, including making Saigon a free market city while introducing socialism to the rest of the nation, the sources said. They said most senior North Vietnamese officials now have returned to Hanoi following the three weeks of intensive meetings on matters ranging from culture to South Vietnamese elections. On the touchy subject of reunification, the leaders of the two parts of Vietnam agreed that North and South would have to remain split for at least five years. "The attitudes of the people, the manner of life in the two zones are completely different now and it will take some years to bring them close enough to reunify the country," a senior official said. But the officials agreed that trade and communications between North and South Vietnam would be open and travel between the two halves of the nation would be made easy. There was also agreement that elections for a South Vietnam National Assembly should be held as soon as security conditions permitted. It could not be learned how free the elections would be nor what political parties would be allowed to offer candidates. Saigon itself posed a special problem to the planners.

There will be few changes evident in Saigon—certainly fewer than in the countryside and fewer than you may think in a socialist country," the source said. Sources said the Soviet Union will become the main "sponsor" of Saigon, in some ways replacing foreigners who left the nation last month before the Communist victory. "We expect Russia to help us with construction and reconstruction in Saigon," an official said. Soviet aid already has begun arriving in Saigon, including three tankers carrying 3 million gallons of gasoline.

Fahmy Outlines Sadat's Stand in Ford Talks

By Henry Tanner

VIENNA, May 30 (UPI).—Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy today urged the United States to announce a position of its own on the Middle East, including recognition of the principle that no country may be allowed to acquire territory by armed force. He said that the United States must then act forcefully to help in an equitable settlement. This, in gist, is the request that President Anwar Sadat will put to President Ford when they meet in Salzburg Sunday. Mr. Fahmy indicated in an interview. Until now, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has been acting as a mediator between Israel and Egypt, without ever stating a U.S. position on what the settlement should be. Mr. Sadat arrived here today from Yugoslavia for talks with Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky before his conference with Mr. Ford. Speaking to reporters briefly in the hotel where he is staying, Mr. Sadat said:

Asks U.S. to Denounce Acquiring Of Territory by Armed Force

"I really look forward to seeing Mr. Ford, who I feel is an honest and straightforward man. I am eager to learn from him the results of the reassessment of [American] policy." He added that Mr. Ford will find him "open-minded and open-hearted."

Mr. Fahmy said in his interview that the American policy declaration on the Middle East should acknowledge "the right of the Palestinians to have an entity of their own."

A third element should be the right of each state in the area to exist, the foreign minister said. This stand reflected a statement by President Sadat at a news conference in Kuwait two weeks ago that Egypt recognized that Israel—within the pre-June 1967 borders—had become a fact. Since then, King Khalid of Saudi Arabia also declared, in an interview with The Washington

Post, that his government is willing to recognize the existence of Israel once it has withdrawn to the 1967 lines and permitted establishment of a Palestinian state.

Both Egypt and Saudi Arabia were anxious to stress publicly their acceptance of the existence of Israel within its 1967 borders before the Sadat-Ford meeting in Salzburg so as to convince the American President that in their view the major issue now is not Israel's existence but the Israeli occupation of Arab territories.

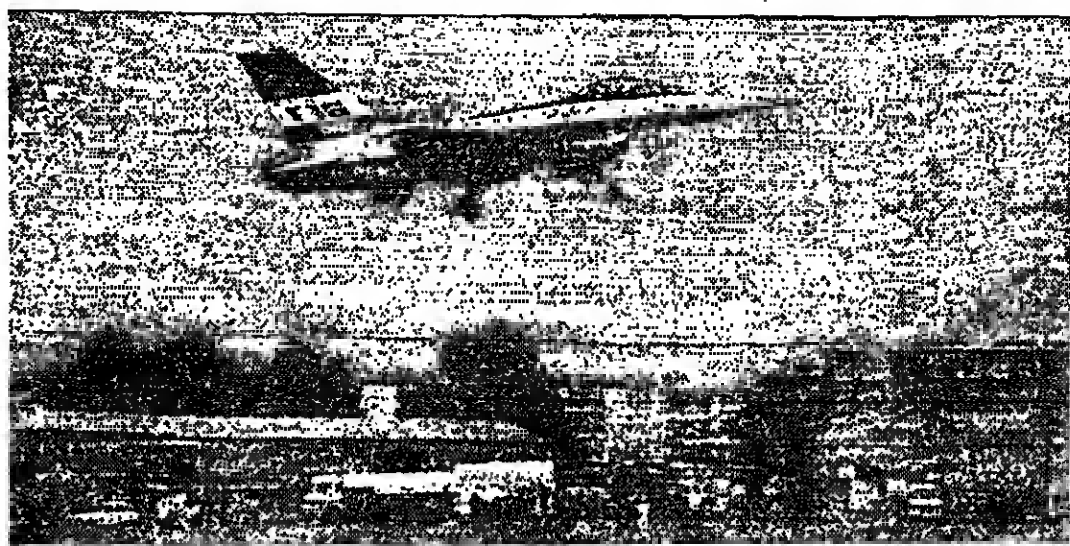
Several times recently President Sadat has called on the Ford administration to state whether its policy is to protect the existence of Israel or to protect the Israeli occupation of Arab land. The remarks made by Mr. Fahmy in the interview appeared to indicate that in view of U.S. congressional opposition, Egypt does not expect President Ford

to issue a public declaration calling for the complete withdrawal of Israeli forces to the pre-June 1967 lines. Rather, Mr. Fahmy seemed to be saying that Egypt would be content with a formal American reiteration of the UN Security Council's Resolution 242, of November, 1967. The resolution cited the inadmissibility of conquest of territory by force and provided for the right of each state in the area to exist within safe borders as well as for Israeli withdrawal from occupied territories.

President Sadat and Mr. Fahmy came to Vienna this morning from Ljubljana, Yugoslavia, where President Tito and the Egyptian leader agreed that a standing organization of leading non-committed countries should be created to help the Arabs achieve an equitable peace settlement. The group is to consist of India, Peru, Algeria, Yugoslavia and a black African country, according to informed sources.

The creation is part of Mr. Sadat's campaign to mobilize the widest possible international support for the Arab cause.

مكثان النحل



The U.S. F-16 fighter in a demonstration over the Paris air show.

U.S., France Display Rival Craft

Giscard Inaugurates the Paris Air Show

(Continued from Page 1)

tionally in fuel. It slipped through the sky, seeming to rend the low stratus layer with its sheer power. Shortly afterward came the Mach-2 F-16, painted red, white and blue, turning in lithe circles that appeared never to extend beyond the limits of the airport. It climbed, dove and went through an aerobically display that included a "T-G turn" according to General Dynamics, without disappearing from sight.

An hour later, the Mach-2 Mirage F-16 accomplished a series of intricate maneuvers that seemed to lack only the exuberance and shorter turning radius of its slower and lighter U.S. rival. Both the French plane and the U.S. prototype were offered to the four NATO countries at a price not to exceed \$6.1 million, along with generous purchasing-country construction rights.

The competition was not only in the air. On the ground about 500 exhibitors from 19 countries are presenting 100 aircraft at the show, as well as billions of dollars worth of aircraft-associated and anti-aircraft equipment.

Topole-14 Shown Again

Among the most spectacular planes on display is the Topole-14. The Soviet supersonic transport is making its first appearance here since it crashed during an aerobically display at the last air show in 1973. The slightly modified but outwardly similar plane shown this time resembles the one that crashed two years ago. According to designer Andrei Tupolev, it is a production model and is scheduled to enter regular airline service from Moscow to Central Asia sometime next year.

The Western world's SST, the Anglo-French Concorde, is also at the air show again. Other

models of the Concorde have just begun a three-month series of endurance tests with passengers before its scheduled certification this autumn.

The Concorde is due to start regular service Jan. 1, with Air France on a Paris-Rio de Janeiro line. And if New York authorities do not force it to alter its plans, the Concorde will be linking Paris to Kennedy International Airport in about 3 1/2 hours as of April 1.

U.S. Pavilion

Among the national pavilions at the show, that of the United States, called the Blue Planet, is once again the biggest. Set up in the permanent U.S. exhibit hall at Le Bourget at a cost of about \$500,000, it includes 68 exhibitors—49 of them here for the first time—presenting products for the world aerospace industry, in which the United States has an overwhelmingly commanding position.

The total of sales due to the U.S. presence at the 1975 air show, according to figures tabulated by the Commerce Department, was about \$68 million.

The Soviet Union is also making a strong pitch at the show with its highly reputed aircraft

metallurgy pavilion and the presentation, in addition to the Tu-144, of the Yak-40 short-takeoff jet and the Tu-154 medium range airliner.

The high point of the Soviet effort at the show, however, is a walk-in mockup of the Salyut space laboratory, which is now circling the earth joined to the Soyuz-18 spacecraft.

The air show is no less spectacular for the impressive list of new aircraft that are not here but are being actively promoted.

Among these is Canada's De Havilland Dash-7, which was rolled out for the first time Feb. 5. A short-takeoff-and-landing 4-turboprop, the Dash-7 was designed to carry 50 passengers in an intercity network.

Another aircraft too new to be here is the Boeing 747 SP, which the company is beginning to call the "Jumbo 747." The SP, which will begin its flight tests in July, has all the characteristics of the 747, except that its fuselage has been reduced. It will carry about 100 fewer passengers than the regular-size 747—that is, about 250 passengers in the new plane's fuselage. The advantage of its lighter weight to increase its range and speed.

Ford Lauds Tone and Content Of NATO's Summit Session

(Continued from Page 1)

supported the French on the matter, which is related to the polemic that developed two years ago over Atlantic vs. European community relations. Mr. Schmidt supported both, pointing out that while the "Atlantic alliance remains intact," Europe was going ahead with plans for union.

French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, who made a light appearance here last night for a dinner given by Edouard Balladur, stressed the European union idea during his 27-minute meeting with President Ford. The French President said: "It is very important for world equilibrium to have a politically united Europe." In a dig at the United States, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing added that it would be "easier if that was recognized by everybody."

Mr. Ford tried to soften some of the sting in his criticism yesterday of NATO nations that wanted "partial membership" by saying tonight that he had not been referring to France, but to Greece.

The Greeks, Turks and Portuguese had their say here today and most delegations were publicizing their own best possible construction on the outcome.

NATO sources said later that both Greeks and Turks had been less aggressive in their remarks than in the past, and indicated that both sides may be ready to show more flexibility in coming negotiations.

Portuguese Premier Vasco dos Santos Goncalves, who continued his bilateral meetings with other premiers today, asked the council members to show "more comprehension and less apprehension" for his country.

The Premier explained that while his country intended to have a foreign policy "independent and open toward all countries that respect Portuguese

independence," Portugal would remain in the alliance.

Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau, who met privately with the Portuguese Premier, said he had been reassured by Mr. Goncalves' remarks and was surprised at the "candor and directness" with which Portugal reaffirmed its ties to NATO.

Mr. Ford said he supported Mr. Trudeau's proposal for more frequent NATO summits.

Mr. Trudeau had said that "three summit meetings in 26 years is not much for an alliance that wants to be a vibrant institution."

Interest Aroused

Mr. Goncalves aroused interest when he expressed the hope that the progress toward détente would lead to the eventual disappearance of both blocs—NATO and the Warsaw Pact.

Some earnings Portugal were made by other delegations. Mr. Schmidt said that "undemocratic developments" in Portugal could lead to a situation where continued membership in the alliance would not be desirable.

The Dutch expressed the hope that the results of Portugal's April 25 election would be respected.

Bland Communique

The communiqué of the third NATO summit conference was a bland document, with only oblique references to the principal problems debated here. It was left to Mr. Ford tonight to shed light on how the alliance negotiations were proceeding with the Soviet bloc countries and neutrals at the European security conference.

Mr. Ford said that there was reason for optimism and that progress was now being made in Geneva. While some of the European delegations disagreed with him during the council meeting, other delegations suggested that the original calendar for the 35-nation summit was back on schedule.

The Geneva talks have been blocked over East-West exchanges of people and ideas, notification of troop movements and the establishment of a permanent security conference mechanism. It appears that progress has been made since the meeting in Vienna last week between Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

General Links Kennedy To an Anti-Castro Plot

(Continued from Page 1)

Lansdale served as a top government adviser on how to combat Communist insurgency movements in the Philippines and South Vietnam. He worked with the late President Ramon Magsaysay of the Philippines and received credit for playing a key role in the defeat of a Communist-led rebellion.

He went to South Vietnam in 1964 and helped establish the Ngo Dinh Diem regime, after using what have come to be known as "dirty tricks." Gen. Lansdale spent most of the next 14 years in Vietnam but his role diminished markedly in the 1960s.

FBI Memo Deepens Mystery of U.S. Role

By Nicholas M. Horrock

WASHINGTON, May 30 (UPI).—Robert Kennedy knew as early as May, 1961, that the CIA was secretly dealing with the Mafia, according to an FBI memorandum now in the hands of the Rockefeller Commission and the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence.

It is part of a growing pattern of indications, mentioned in press reports during the last two weeks, that a plan to assassinate Mr. Castro was discussed at the highest levels of the government in the early 1960s and that, with or without approval, the CIA recruited two men with organized-crime connections to attempt such an operation.

According to sources familiar with the investigation, the late J. Edgar Hoover, then director of the FBI, wrote a detailed memorandum to Robert Kennedy in May, 1961, asserting that during an investigation of two racket figures, Sam Giancana and John Roselli, agents had turned up an apparent connection with the CIA.

Briefing Sought

The memorandum, a source said, went on to note that the FBI requested and received a full CIA briefing about the CIA's dealings with Giancana and Roselli. The memorandum, the source said, did not mention the words "assassination" or "eliminate," a euphemism for assassination often used in spy circles. But the source said that Mr. Hoover characterized the reported CIA activities with Giancana and Roselli as "dirty hustles."

The memorandum is dated almost a year before Robert Kennedy was given a briefing by the CIA on this same subject.

At the briefing, covered in testimony before the Rockefeller Commission and in documents, according to reliable sources, the attorney general appeared to learn of the CIA's dealings with the Mafia for the first time and admonished the agency official briefing him that the next time the CIA wanted to deal with organized crime, it should come to him first.

As a result of this May, 1962, briefing, the attorney general gave Mr. Hoover further details on the CIA operation and Mr. Hoover briefed him that the next time he kept in FBI files and was known only to select members of the top echelon of the bureau for many years.

That memorandum, authoritative sources disclosed last week,

is also in the hands of the Rockefeller Commission, which is looking into intelligence operations.

Warning to Castro

From Wire Dispatches

In London yesterday, a former CIA official in Latin America claimed on British television that the U.S. government warned Premier Castro in 1963 of a plot to kill him.

David Phillips, now retired, was defending the CIA against charges that it had frequently plotted the assassination of the Cuban leader.

Mr. Phillips said he learned that a group—which he did not identify—was plotting to enter Cuba to kill Mr. Castro. He passed the information through the U.S. State Department and the Swiss Embassy in Cuba to the Cuban leader, he said.

The incident occurred, Mr. Phillips said, while he was in charge of the CIA's Cuban operations in 1963 and 1964. "I am sure the Prime Minister does not know to this day it came from the CIA," Mr. Phillips said of the warning. He suggested that Mr. Castro could "be asked today if in late June, 1963, through the Swiss Embassy, he did not hear from the American government that he should be particularly careful about a plot to kill him," Mr. Phillips said.

Mr. Phillips described the plot as a "particularly vicious thing" and said he had been anxious that the United States should not be involved.

Asked about charges, taped for the same television program by Cuban Deputy Premier Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, that there had been "constant" assassination efforts against Mr. Castro, Mr. Phillips, who was in Latin America for 25 years, said that during his time as CIA agent no such thing was discussed with him.

"After I became the chief two years ago, I then began to hear from other people of things that went on. There was something going on as far as Castro was concerned," he said.

"Repugnant" Idea

"I find the idea of trying to assassinate Mr. Castro repugnant," he said.

Philip Ague, a former CIA man who has written a book describing agency activities, said on the program that, in Ecuador in the early 1960s, he acted as a secret liaison channel for agents in Cuba. The agents were sought by the Cuban authorities, who said they had confessed to a plot to kill Mr. Castro, he said.

Mr. Rodriguez said many methods were used to try to kill Mr. Castro, "including bombing, shooting and poison."

Mr. Rodriguez said: "Between 1960 and 1968, the attempts were constant. After that, they didn't have enough people inside Cuba. They had to bring people in from the outside."

"I think they're still trying," Mr. Rodriguez said.

He claimed the assassination attempts were made by groups in Cuba organized or aided by the CIA. He did not elaborate.

Italian Police Disarmed

REGGIO DI CALABRIA, Italy.

May 30 (Reuters).—More than 100 pistols were stolen from police headquarters here by two masked men, police said yesterday.

whole houses full of servants back in Vietnam," he said, "but they reason now we have recovered and so they say they will take any kind of work to get their new start. There is already talk of Vietnamese working as farm laborers or as live-in help. You know, I think they'll do it, just like we did."

Orlando Padron, another Cuban exile, advises the Vietnamese to "work." Mr. Padron, who arrived penniless in Miami in 1960, worked his way up from dishwasher to yard boy to well-to-do clear manufacturer.

"Not So Easy"

"It will not be easy for them," he said, "but work—and then more work—will turn their disaster into triumph. We Cubans have been through it. We know."

The problem is, there is very little work available. Unemployment in the Miami area is moving toward 10 per cent.

Of the approximately three dozen Vietnamese sent here thus far, hardly any have been able to find jobs. They are competing with 68,000 other unemployed Miamians.

But the Cubans have been through this, too. The last time unemployment was at about 10 per cent was in 1961—the peak of the Cuban refugee influx.

Despite the fact that a number of Cubans are collecting clothing and food for Vietnamese refugees, Salvador Alderregui, a Cuban exile who is now a banker, said he had detected a certain Cuban "coldness" toward the Vietnamese because of the job situation.

"Politically," he said, "I can appreciate the motives for the flight from Vietnam. But unfortunately, for economic reasons, I predict a very hard time for the Vietnamese in their process of adaptation."

Another Cuban, Julio Caesar Alonso, now a Miami salesman, predicted that many Vietnamese refugees, like many Cuban refugees, would run into racial discrimination.

"They would have done better



U-2 PILOT—Capt. Robert Rendleman after ejecting from his plane in Germany.

Crashed U-2 Involved in New Project

(Continued from Page 1)

the frequently bad weather conditions of central Europe, some such system will be necessary because in many cases pilots will not be able to see their targets by visual means.

The system, in Pentagon language, is known as the Precision Smelter Location System, and sources said yesterday that the U-2s from England are engaged in preliminary testing of such a concept.

Eventually, the Pentagon plans to have a highly accurate satellite system to pinpoint the location of anything on earth to within "a few tens of feet."

Pilot Out of Hospital

BONN, May 30 (UPI).—Capt. Robert Rendleman, 30, who parachuted to safety before the crash of his U-2 yesterday, was released last night from a U.S. Air Force hospital in Wiesbaden after admission there for observation, officials said.

SALT Discussion Resumes June 23

MOSCOW, May 30 (UPI).—The

United States and the Soviet Union have agreed to resume Strategic Arms Limitation Talks June 23 after a seven-week recess, Tass said today. The same announcement was made in Washington by the State Department.

Tass said the negotiators will meet in Geneva, where the current round of talks recessed May 7. The break in the SALT talks was designed to give the negotiators time to get fresh instructions from their governments.

Minor snags in the talks reportedly led Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev to postpone his trip to the United States from June to the autumn.

Mess Fired On

VIENTIANE, Laos, May 30 (UPI).—Pathet Lao troops opened fire on Meo tribesmen fleeing southward toward Vientiane, government officials reported today.

It was the first outbreak of violence since the expansion of Pathet Lao control of the country. Reports from the Long Cheng area, 90 miles north of Vientiane, said that the Meos, once part of a secret army funded by the Central Intelligence Agency, had demanded a meeting with government officials to end "exploitation" by the Communists.

The reports said that the Meos claimed soldiers shot at them and forced them to sell livestock at low prices.

Reports from the scene indicated that at least five tribesmen were killed and about 30 wounded yesterday when Pathet Lao troops opened fire on a group of

Pathet Lao Is Pressing Purge of Laos Officials

By David A. Andelman

VIENTIANE, Laos, May 30 (UPI).—A major government shake-up continued to spread through Laotian ministries today in response to the demands of student demonstrators and, clearly, to Pathet Lao pressure.

Top officials, including agency heads and administrators, were forced to resign in such key ministries as Economy and Planning, Finance, Public Works and Information as well as the offices of the mayor of Vientiane that were the targets of demonstrations today.

At the Ministry of Economy and Planning, sources there said, so many officials tendered their resignations that the minister, Sath Phetrasy, a member of the Communist-led Pathet Lao, was reportedly forced to accept only four so that the department could continue functioning.

The scene in the Finance Ministry was apparently typical.

Chaotic Scene

On the second floor, outside the offices of Boutsabong Souvannarong, the secretary of state for finance and a Pathet Lao, the scene was chaotic. A half-dozen Pathet Lao soldiers wearing pistols patrolled the corridors outside Mr. Boutsabong's office and nearly a score of persons waited. Most appeared terrified and none would talk even with a Laotian reporter.

One at a time they entered the office and within minutes emerged. An official finally said that a "people's court" was being conducted inside.

It has been these people's courts, the top judicial structure of the Pathet Lao, that have been largely responsible for leading the purges that began this week.

A local newspaper today printed a 14-point statement by the workers in the Ministry of Finance. The demands, following the mandates of Pathet Lao organizers, include the resignation of all the agency directors in the ministry, their replacement by a 14-point statement by the demonstrators and workers, the firing of all foreign consultants and contractors and the immediate translation of all official documents into Lao.

"In case these demands are not accepted within 48 hours," the bulletin concluded, "the demonstrators will pass to the second phase of action," which was not specified.

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Military Base

Mr. Ford will discuss with Gen. Franco Spain's role in Western defense and the renewal of the agreement granting the United States the use of military bases on Spanish soil.

Cambio 16 published a poll showing that Spaniards favored Mr. Ford as a sponsor over leaders of European countries.

In addition to Gen. Franco, Mr. Ford is scheduled to meet Prince Juan Carlos, who has been designated as successor to Franco as chief of state and Spain's first king since his grandfather, Alfonso XIII, abdicated in 1931.

The President will also meet Premier Carlos Arias Navarro.

Security Checks

Mr. Marion and State Department officials agree that the most recent jam was caused by a congressional requirement for extensive security checks of refugees before they go to U.S. communities.

So far, 22,000 refugees have been resettled. Most of them had relatives in the United States or had established contacts with U.S. sponsors before leaving home. Of the remaining 107,900 refugees, there are 34,205 at Fort Chaffee, Ark.; 16,879 at Camp Pendleton, Calif.; 4,689 at Eglin Air Force Base, Fla.; 530 at Fort Indiantown Gap, Pa.; and 61,689 on Pacific bases, mostly living in tents on Guam.

A refugee is not permitted to leave any of the four U.S. mainland camps until an American citizen, acting as a sponsor, provides an assurance that the refugee will have a place to live and some assurance of a job.

Norman Sweet, the senior U.S. civilian in charge of the refugee program on Guam, said yesterday that the island would remain a refugee center until August. The original estimate had been mid-June.

12 Refugees in France

PARIS, May 30 (UPI).—A total of 12 Vietnamese refugees have arrived in France from Guam, Hong Kong, Bangkok and Camp Pendleton, Calif. They were moved by the Intergovernmental Migration Committee, which has helped to resettle 4,000 Indochinese refugees in countries other than the United States. About 7,000 are registered to go to countries other than the United States.

HELPING HAND—An elderly Vietnamese refugee is

assisted down airplane ramp in Middletown, Pa., after arriving from Guam on the way to the new refugee housing facility nearby at Fort Indiantown Gap.

INTERTRUST INTERNATIONAL FUND

Société Anonyme

Notice of Annual General Meeting of Shareholders, June 6, 1975.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of Intertrust International Fund will be held at 2 Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, at 10.00 a.m., on Friday, June 6, 1975, for the purposes of:

- Approval of the balance sheet of the company as of December 31, 1974;
- Approval of the statement of income and expenses for the year ended December 31, 1974;
- Discharge of the Board of Directors in office for the year ended December 31, 1974;
- Discharge of the Statutory Auditor in office for the year ended December 31, 1974;
- Others.

Holders of bearer or script for bearer shares are entitled to vote or designate proxies to vote at the meeting by producing at the meeting either their shares or script certificates or by depositing their shares or script with any bank producing an appropriate certificate of deposit to the corporation at the meeting.

Holders of registered shares are entitled to vote or designate proxies to vote at the meeting if they appear on the register as holders prior to the beginning of the meeting.

There is no quorum requirement for this general meeting and the resolutions to be passed will require the concurrence of a simple majority of the total number of shares present or represented at the meeting.

Copies of the balance sheet and statement of income and expenses and report of the statutory auditor are available for inspection at the company's registered office 2 Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg.

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News Analysis

Extremist Solutions to Crisis Rejected by Lisbon Military

By Stephens Broening

LISBON, May 30 (AP).—There is growing evidence today that Portugal's military rulers are rejecting from the brink of extremist solutions to the country's economic and political crisis. Within the military, there is a realization that the Armed Forces Movement, which is committed to making Portuguese society

Police Files Said to Fall to Viet Cong

SAIGON, May 30 (UPI).—U.S. Ambassador Graham Martin last night promised helicopter evacuation for 150 top South Vietnamese policemen, but the helicopters never arrived, sources said. As a result of the missed evacuation, a former police chief

included in the computer records are names and details on police informers, undercover units and double agents used by the Americans in South Vietnam, they said.

The sources said the main concern was to decode the records, which were "deprogrammed" but not destroyed and the tapes containing the information were captured.

When the old regime's last president, Duong Van Bui, ordered the surrender of the U.S. helicopter last night, the helicopter fled in an attempt to take into the hill population at last night.

S. Travel Bill vetoed by Ford

WASHINGTON, May 30 (UPI).—President Richard M. Nixon vetoed a bill that would have authorized \$90 million to encourage foreign tourists to visit the United States and \$6.1 million to see Americans "to see America."

Percy Calls Ford Support 'Thin,' Eyes '76

By Bryce Nelson
CHICAGO, May 30.—Liberal Republican Sen. Charles Percy said yesterday that he is shocked by the "paper-thin" support for President Ford in Illinois and said he would continue running against Mr. Ford in the 1976 Republican presidential nomination.



Sen. Charles Percy

Sen. Percy particularly attacked the President's energy speech, which he said was "a masterpiece of evasion" and "a masterpiece of evasion."



CALIFORNIA HAYRIDE—A tractor pulls a wagon full of merry-makers in the Santa Clara Valley.

Nixon Is Said to Be Considering Establishment of Base in N.Y.C.

By Howard Seelye

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., May 30.—Former President Richard Nixon is being urged by some of his closest advisers to leave San Clemente and establish a new base of operations in New York.

A source said that, so far, Mr. Nixon, who has made substantial recovery from phlebotomy and surgery, has made no decision either to sell his San Clemente home and move to New York or to set up operations there while retaining his ocean-front villa here.

Mr. Nixon recently invited a number of his friends to San Clemente for a discussion about his future. It was at that meeting that "strong" opinions were voiced that the former president should leave California.

Among those at the sessions, which were described as informal, were Charles (Bebe) Rebozo and Robert Abplanalp, both of whom have helped Mr. Nixon with the refinancing of his home, and the former attorney general, John Mitchell.

The consensus of the group was that Mr. Nixon should relocate for greater communication with world and U.S. leaders. Mr. Nixon is described as being alert to national and worldwide developments and as being in regular contact with U.S. and world leaders.

Several foreign leaders have sought his counsel on international problems and a number of U.S. companies have considered retaining Mr. Nixon's aid in international business matters.

But it was stressed that Mr. Nixon, in seeking the opinions of his friends, is not likely to act soon.

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82 Airmen Return to Cambodia

ARANYAPRATHET, Thailand, May 30 (AP).—Eighty-two Cambodian military men, most of them fliers, voluntarily returned to Cambodia today after six weeks of exile in Thailand.

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2d Polish Vessel Is Seized by U.S.

NEWARK, N.J., May 30 (AP).—U.S. authorities yesterday seized a Polish trawler that allegedly had contraband lobsters aboard. It was the second seizure of a Polish trawler this month.

The 100-foot Wicksa put into Port Newark for provisions Tuesday and was seized after an inspection by Customs Service men yesterday. The ship allegedly took the lobsters from the outer continental shelf in violation of laws protecting lobsters and other species in coastal waters.

The ship was not suspected of fishing within U.S. territorial waters, authorities said.

U.S. Attorney Jonathan Goldstein said the vessel's 25 crew members, including Capt. Andrzej Gelba, were not being restrained from leaving the ship.

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Japan Backs Air Fare Rise

TOKYO, May 30 (AP).—The Ministry of Transportation today granted approval to international air carriers for passenger fare increases effective June 7. Officials said the increases were 8 per cent for the Southeast Asia route and 7 per cent for the European route.

Albert Sees Congress Voting Jobs Bill Over Ford's Veto

WASHINGTON, May 30 (AP).—President Ford's veto of a \$6.3-billion program designed to create 800,000 jobs will be overridden by Congress, House Speaker Carl Albert, D-Okla., predicted yesterday.

"The Congress will not allow the President's negative action to scuttle this job-producing legislation," Rep. Albert said after the White House announced Mr. Ford's veto.

The anti-recession measure included authorizations for \$1.8 billion for public-service jobs, \$495 million for summer youth jobs, \$440 million for construction and repair of federal buildings around the country, \$385 million for small-business loans and \$325 million for speedup of flood control, reclamation, river and harbor projects.

In a White House statement issued while Mr. Ford was in Europe, the President said he vetoed the bill because "its chief impact would be felt long after our current unemployment problems are expected to subside."

Mr. Ford, who had requested a \$3-billion authorization bill, also expressed concern that the vetoed bill would have increased the budget deficit, now set at \$60 billion by the administration.

The House earlier this month passed the bill 293 to 108, more than the two-thirds required to override the veto. The Senate approved it by voice vote.

The latest national jobless rate stands at 8.9 per cent but the Labor Department added 22 more jobs yesterday to its list of areas with "substantial" unemployment, meaning a rate of more than 6 per cent. That brought the number of areas on the list to 127 out of 150 areas surveyed by the department.

No Common Bond

There does not appear to be any common bond among the 23 major labor areas across the country still holding out against high unemployment, a Labor Department official said. "It's just the individual economies in each area."

Ponce, Puerto Rico, is the unemployment leader, with a rate of 20.1 per cent compared with a national rate of 8.9 per cent. Ponce also has been on the list longer than any other city, having had substantial unemployment since May, 1955.

The nation's second-highest

'Pirates' Gone From Area

Ecuadoreans Sense a Victory In Tuna 'War' With the U.S.

By Joanne Omang

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador (UPI).—The last American tuna boat has steamed away, the last confiscated catch has been disposed of, and Ecuadorean officials now hope their own tuna industry will be left in peace by the "pirate" boats.

"Why do you Americans want all your resources and all of ours, too?" asked Oscar Cornejo, co-director of Garrido Fisheries, the second largest of Ecuador's 10 tuna processors.

Ecuadoreans see the apparent end to the 10-year-old tuna war as further proof that causing trouble is the only way to get the United States to stop taking the resources and ignoring the needs and feelings of little, underdeveloped nations like Ecuador.

"What does it matter to you, such a huge, powerful country, a few tuna, a few dollars more or less?" Carlos Ponce, a former president of Ecuador, asked. "This kind of thing costs you so many friends."

The American fleet of about 130 tuna boats, based in San Diego, has been following the migratory fish to the coast of Ecuador between January and March every year. Concerned that its own infant tuna industry was being hurt and foreseeing future need for the resources of its offshore ocean bottom, Ecuador joined Peru and Chile in a 1952 declaration of sovereignty over the ocean out to 200 miles from the coast.

It set up a licensing procedure for foreign fishermen based on storage capacity of the boats. But most U.S. owners refused to buy licenses on the grounds—tacitly encouraged until recently by the U.S. government—that the 200-mile limit was not recognized by Washington.

Although U.S. diplomats now insist that the decision on whether to purchase licenses is strictly up to the tuna men, few have bought them. Ecuador seized the first American vessel in 1965 and since then has collected \$6 million in fines.

The tuna, Ecuador argues, belong to Ecuador while they are feeding off the plankton and small fish that thrive on the rich runoff from the country's rainy, tropical mountains and river basins. "It's like the way you protect the ducks that migrate from Canada," said Oswaldo Trujillo, manager of Eourun, the Ecuador-Chilean processing organization that is this country's largest.

"They're there only to feed, as the tuna are here, but you protect them and issue hunting licenses for them."

The government will not license the biggest American vessels, some of which have 10 storage bins, each roughly the size of a large living room, for a total capacity of 1,000 tons of tuna. Most of Ecuador's 90 tuna boats are much smaller.

This year, in a new get-tough policy, Ecuador seized seven American tuna boats, confiscated 1,000

tons of tuna, stretched the fine assessment and collection procedure over a period of weeks and required the foreign fishermen to buy back their catches at \$400 a ton.

The U.S. government pays up to 70 per cent of the fishermen's fines and other losses, but the loss of time and the general harassment are considered effective deterrents to the "pirate" boats from San Diego.

New Hampshire Defeats Bill on French Language

WASHINGTON, May 30 (UPI).—The New Hampshire House of Representatives has defeated a bill—backed by the state's extensive French Canadian population—that would have directed schools to make French the state's "second language of international communication."

State Sen. Paul Provost of Manchester, sponsor of the bill, criticized the 195-121 vote, saying, "It wouldn't have hurt anybody. It wouldn't have cost anything."

The proposal would have required that French would be offered as an optional language in school districts such as Manchester, where 65 per cent of the students are of French extraction, Mr. Provost said in a telephone interview.

Rep. Ernest Countermarch, a supporter of the bill, noted that approximately 40 per cent of New Hampshire's population is of French extraction and that the largest share of the state's tourism comes from neighboring Quebec Province.

However, Rep. Elaine Lyons, an opponent of the bill, said the measure would have "given the lead to French" over Spanish, German and other languages.

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PLAYBOY
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Bruce Williamson goes to the land where sex began and finds the French field some fairly frothy flicks in Sex in Cinema—French Style. Norman Mailer unleashes the second of his one-two punch on the All-Foreman Battle for the Belt in The Fight. We unveil the hands-down winner of our annual search for the premiere Playmate of the Year and, as luck would have it, she's a knockout. Meanwhile, the mind of Catch 22 author Joseph Heller is probed in the PLAYBOY Interview, and June Playmate Azizi Johari pictorially proves the apishness of her Swahili name, "Rare Jewel."

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Palestinians at Geneva

One of the major worries about the proposed Geneva conference on the Middle East may no longer be valid. This was the belief that the gathering would be immobilized from its opening day by demands that Yasser Arafat's Palestine Liberation Organization be admitted as a full-fledged participant.

The Soviet Union and the leading Arab states are now soft-pedaling this point, rightly recognizing that it would destroy the conference before it even began. Instead, the consensus that seems to be emerging is one that the United States and Israel could live with, even if neither government is yet prepared to say so.

The principle that leaders of the disenfranchised Palestinians should participate in negotiating an ultimate settlement would be established as the conference opens, but actual discussion of the Palestinian future would be deferred until the participating governments had made headway on more easily negotiated issues.

This formula makes sense. Would-be peacemakers have only deluded themselves in thinking that any serious settlement could be achieved without involving Palestinian interests alongside those of the established states. At the same time the maximum demands spelled out by Mr. Arafat in his appearance at the United Nations have gradually been watered down; Palestinian officials now speak openly about the

desirability of reaching a working arrangement with the state of Israel.

On Israel's side, a common thread running through platforms of the various opposition groups that have sprung up in recent weeks is that Prime Minister Rabin and his government are wrong in flatly refusing to enter into any negotiations with the Palestinian movement. His official position resembles nothing so much as the former refusal of the Arab states to enter into any negotiations with Israel, a self-defeating stance that Israeli leaders always quite rightly denounced.

The issue is left open whether all the participants in Geneva would have to acknowledge the PLO as the "sole legitimate spokesmen" of the Palestinians. The Soviet Union, for one, pointedly refused to proffer that statement during Mr. Arafat's recent visit to Moscow.

As a practical matter no alternative Palestinian organizations have anything like the claim to recognition that the PLO has built up—partly due, unfortunately, to Israel's longstanding restriction on peaceful political activity in the occupied territories. Even now it may not be too late for a relaxation of those restrictions to prepare the way for some kind of West Bank referendum that would give a more representative character to the Palestinian leadership that must ultimately participate in negotiating a Middle East settlement.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

For a Namibian Solution

On the surface there would seem to be little prospect for progress toward a negotiated agreement providing for self-determination and independence for Namibia (South-West Africa) in the United Nations Security Council deliberations. Yet, the gap between the UN position and that of South Africa, which has controlled Namibia for half a century, has clearly narrowed since the Security Council made its most recent demands on the Pretoria government last November.

In a speech in the Namibian capital of Windhoek last week, Prime Minister John Vorster went beyond previous comments in emphasizing that South Africa does not claim "one single inch" of Namibian soil. He promised that it would respect Namibia's territorial integrity, would not interfere with the right of Namibians to determine their own political future and would allow all political groups freedom to participate. Mr. Vorster also offered to negotiate on the issue with a representative of UN Secretary-General Waldheim and to "exchange ideas" with a committee for Namibia set up recently by the Organization of African Unity.

As against these overtures, he still refuses to accept United Nations supervision of Namibia's political development and a dominant role in that process for its most active

political group, the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO). Many Namibians, including political leaders of stature, would also object to UN actions that seemed designed to hand the country over to SWAPO, whose grass-roots support they question. But even within SWAPO, despite its bellicose rhetoric, there are hints that it would cooperate in any elections or constitutional talks in Namibia organized by the UN.

If it genuinely desires to disengage peacefully from Namibia and thereby defuse one of the most dangerous residual problems in that part of the world, South Africa will have to accept UN supervision.

The world would never regard as valid any elections or constitutional conventions controlled by the government that has ruled for 50 years, a land that it never owned and that is clearly a UN ward.

On this point, those governments—the United States, Britain and France—whose vetoes prevented South Africa's expulsion from the United Nations last year—have every right to expect a further concession from Mr. Vorster. It will save time, trouble and probably lives if South Africa takes that crucial step at this session of the Security Council.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

Britain on Skid Row?

Britain's reputation abroad is at a nadir that has certainly not been plumbed within living memory. Most foreign observers will agree, rightly or wrongly, that our perils were greater after Dunkirk. But we were meeting those perils with all the strength deriving from courage, patriotism, unity and free traditions. This was universally recognized, and won the admiration of friends and the respect of foes. Now it is very different. The very quality of British life, British leadership and indeed of the British people is doubted and often despised of...

[Such] comment is being made widely in the press and on radio and television by all major countries, by highly experienced observers mostly sympathetic to Britain. In the age of statistics they are only too familiar with Britain's unenviable record as top of the strikes and inflation league and bottom of the standard of living league at half the level of the Continental top bracket. British travellers abroad are painfully reminded, by comparison, of the gradual general run-down of material, aesthetic and moral standards at home. They listen to our former foreign admirers telling them how they feel inexplicably let down and saddened that Britain, to whom they looked to set standards in so many ways, is in such apparent decline.

But does it somehow all look different to the Labor government and its supporters? Is this the kind of society the founding fathers of socialism set out to create? Or is the government really wallowing helplessly, off course and out of control, in the roughish sea whipped up by the universal social and economic problems of the age—which other societies traditionally far less stable than ours are weathering successfully?

One does not need foreign observers to see that the answer is "Yes." One only has to look around and listen to any news bulletin...

What is more, an extreme section is deliberately out to wreck the economic, political and social system as it exists in Britain today and build some form of communism on the ashes. It constitutes only a fraction of the Labor and trade union movement, yet it has enormous, increasing and sometimes decisive influence...

It is no coincidence that the left wing is solid against the European Community. On the whole it takes its line from Russia, and the more extreme it is the more totally does it do so. The in-fighting in the Labor party has played a major part in bringing about the referendum and of course in the divisive nature of the campaign, during which the neglect of crucial decisions on national affairs has greatly contributed to Britain's decline. It appears that the overwhelming majority of Conservatives and Liberals and of the Social Democrats in the Labor party who advocate continuing British membership will gain the day. It is a great mistake, however, to assume that Britain, freed from a major distraction and responding to help and stimulus, will automatically regain its health.

Deterioration has gone a long way in all fields. Economic recovery alone will not be enough to restore that part of the quality of life that has been lost or to bring the traditional British virtues back into full validity and vigor. The regeneration and the regaining of lost ground will depend on whether we ourselves, as individuals and as a nation, have still got the will. The way back will be more difficult even than it was after Dunkirk.

—From The Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 31, 1900

SHANGHAI—The rebellion around Peking is assuming greater dimensions. The Boxers, for routing the soldiers sent against them, seized and burned the railway station at Luko-Chiao, on the Lihuan line. A French engineer was wounded, and the train going to Peking was stopped, while all the telephone lines have been cut. The U.S. Government is planning to send a detachment of Marines to guard the Legation in Peking.

Fifty Years Ago

May 31, 1925

NEW YORK—The original Wright airplane, the first heavier-than-air machine, may remain in the United States, despite the recent controversy, and it may be placed in the Smithsonian Institution for the education and enjoyment of future generations of Americans. This was the cheering statement made by Mr. Grover M. Loening, the inventor, after his talk with Mr. Orville Wright, co-inventor of the heavier-than-air machine.



'The New Economic World Order'

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—In the last three weeks, Secretary of State Kissinger has made three important speeches on the U.S. future world economic policy, which have been the source of the most intense controversy at the highest levels of this government.

The first was made on May 13 to the Kansas City International Relations Council, the second to the International Energy Agency in Paris on May 27, and the third to the OECD ministerial council, on May 28, also in Paris.

The controversy arose, in the first place, over procedure. Kissinger's theme was that economic chaos was a threat to world peace, and that the United States should consult with both the industrial and the developing nations to create what he called in private "a new world economic order," but he did not consult with the members of the President's Economic Policy Board until he was about to take off for Kansas City. Or so they say.

The members of the board did not mind his proposal for consultation with other countries, but thought it a bit odd that he didn't consult with them, and Secretary of the Treasury Simon was particularly incensed by his talk of "a new world economic order," a popular phrase with the poor and the Communist nations, which suggested that the old economic order was no good.

Amended Speech

Accordingly, the Kansas City speech was amended at the last minute, and the President insisted that future Kissinger talks on this subject be cleared in advance with the board. This produced last weekend a series of meetings about the substance of Kissinger's two Paris talks, which were reviewed line by line by some members of the board and, finally, at a meeting of the whole board at 8:15 last Monday morning, presided over by the President.

According to our information, Simon made a speech to the board on the values of the free enterprise system and the dangers of negotiating commodity agreements rather than leaving prices to the marketplace. Secretary of Labor Dunlop suggested that it was silly to talk about all developing countries, as if China, Singapore and India were all the same.

Ford said he was for the free enterprise system but didn't want to approach the problem from an ideological point of view. He wanted practical solutions to practical problems, and agreed that the United States should try to consult with both the industrial nations and the developing nations rather than confronting them with organized cartels. At about 9 o'clock Ford picked up his papers and left, and Kissinger's amended speeches were approved.

This, of course, is not the end but only the beginning of the problem, though the tussle over these speeches at least brought both the procedural and substantive issues to the fore. The administration has been divided on how to deal with the oil cartel and with the producers of other essential raw materials who regard the success of the oil producers as a model for redistributing the wealth of the world.

Secretary Simon, of course, sees the OPEC cartel's techniques not as a form of free enterprise but as calculated and dangerous dis-

tribution, and the only thing that infuriates him more than this is the thought of negotiating prices with the commodity producers outside the free market.

On substance, however, the Kissinger approach, if not all his phrases, survived the test. His Paris speeches, as finally delivered, paid tribute to the general success of the old system, and made clear that the United States was not going to take an ideological approach to the problem, but wanted to consult with all nations in the hope of working out a system adequate to the new conditions of the world.

"The economic system which we labored so hard to construct," he told the OECD "is now under stress. The energy crisis of 1974 first dramatized the forces of change which threaten to outrun our capacity for cooperative action. A food crisis, a global recession and a rate of inflation unprecedented in the postwar period have further strained the structure of international cooperation..."

"Economic expansion in the in-

dustrial world and economic cooperation with the less developed countries go hand in hand. These issues go far beyond economic considerations, economic stagnation breeds political instability."

Thus, he recognized the old system with his own view that it has to be amended in consultation with both the producing and consuming nations. The outlook, however, is not for dramatic international commodity agreements or for indexing prices to the cost of living, but for case-by-case agreements in accordance with Ford's pragmatic approach.

Perhaps the most important result of this controversy will not be in policy itself for the time being but in the ways in which policy will be made. Kissinger or a chosen aide will be in on the discussions of the President's Economic Policy Board much more consistently than they have been in the past.

More important, policies may lead to speeches in the future rather than the other way around, and in Washington, this will be quite an innovation.

The Man Who Came to Dinner

By C. L. Sulzberger

BRUSSELS—The position of France at the current NATO summit is both anomalous and important. It is anomalous because the French have not been members of the NATO military organization since they withdrew from its integrated command structure and expelled its headquarters eight years ago. But it is important because the French still consider themselves signatories to and legally obligated by the North Atlantic Alliance.

Thus, bridging the protocol gap between attendance at a meeting of the chiefs of government as an odd man out or simply not coming at all, President Giscard d'Estaing chose an original formula. He has avoided the actual summit talks. Instead, he flew here to attend King Baudouin's dinner Thursday evening in honor of the allied leaders, a dinner where Giscard actually outranked President Ford because he had been in office three months longer.

France's chief of state, who takes personal charge of his country's foreign policy, conceived a respect and liking for Ford when the two met in Martinique late last year. He particularly wished to stress the fact by being seen if not heard at this summit the United States dominates as much by political necessity as by the logic of power. Moreover, French participation in Western defense is far more extensive than many people realize.

Lemaitre's Work

There is a French military mission to NATO in Brussels, headed by a four-star admiral, another headed by a three-star air force general to SHAPE headquarters in Casteau, Belgium, and an exceptionally able French ambassador assigned to the North Atlantic Council here. There has also been unusually good cooperation between France and the NATO command on air defense and on naval affairs.

When U.S. Gen. Lyman Lemaitre commanded allied forces and had the difficult assignment

of transferring at De Gaulle's insistence, their principal headquarters from French soil (a job he accomplished magnificently), he initiated talks with the chiefs of staff, General Allieret. The purpose of these was to discuss contingency plans for cooperation between France's forces and those under SHAPE command.

De Gaulle had decreed that availability of French units would only be decided at a moment of crisis, never by commitment in advance, as had been the case until 1967. But Lemaitre and Allieret agreed it was necessary to draw up emergency procedures so as to be ready for immediate cooperation in case of need. Accord was ultimately worked out on basic understandings that would permit simultaneous directives to both NATO units and the French First Army which is separately assigned to help defend West Germany.

Subsequent and similar formulae covering France's tactical and air defense forces were then devised. A valid basis for cooperation therefore already existed before Lemaitre was retired and before Allieret lost his life in an air crash. And the French have quietly strengthened their cooperation since, although pointedly refraining from rejoicing NATO's integrated command structure.

With diplomatic skill and political tact France has thus drawn itself back somewhat into the North Atlantic defense fold while carefully eschewing the NATO military organization. In effect, the French Army may be considered a NATO reserve force. Contingency plans for tactical assignments in the theoretical event of war would tie in with allied procedures.

Allies Pleased

Moreover, the French Navy has been effectively and efficiently working with NATO ships on maneuvers. After Britain announced it was terminating its naval presence in the Mediter-

Europe Trip Tests Ford Abroad—And at Home

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—The present European trip is a test of President Ford as a leader in foreign policy all right. But the issue is not, as some White House aides seem to believe, whether he can assert himself over Henry Kissinger.

The true issue is whether the President can make the hard decisions involved in sorting out the conflicting interests of this country. It is a question of the validity of the self-comparison Mr. Ford likes to make with Harry Truman.

Consider what the European allies really want. What they would most of all like to hear is that the United States is getting ready to lead them out of the worldwide recession. But that only means that Mr. Ford and his economic advisers will have to face up to their most vexing internal problems with more acumen than they have shown up to now.

The thing the Europeans next want is a settlement in the Middle East. President Anwar Sadat of Egypt is promising just that—at a stiff price.

Sadat's Objectives

Mr. Sadat wants the United States to push Israel back to the 1967 frontiers but he and other Arab states are prepared to give only the barest guarantees of Israeli security. He wants to put the Middle East and the question of the Palestine insurgents up for grabs at a conference in Geneva which includes the Russians. He also, having become the Abe Beame of the international community, wants some immediate financial help.

So the true question is back here. The question is whether Mr. Ford can organize the pressure required to get acceptance of these terms by the Congress and the Israelis.

The third thing the Europeans would like is a secure supply of oil from the Persian Gulf at a lower price. Mr. Kissinger has belatedly been won over to the best means to that end—talking the question out in the context of a meeting between oil producers and oil consumers. But if a producer-consumer conference is to bear fruit, Washington will have to come up with proposals for stabilizing the prices of other raw materials produced by the poorer, less-developed countries.

At present the State Department, which favors such a proposal, is at war with the Treasury Department, which has objections based on the stability of the free market. President Ford has not been able to decide between his diplomats and his economic advisers and so the true obstacle to further progress lies in the Oval Office itself.

Another allied objective is to shore up southern Europe. That means in the first instance avoiding an outbreak of fighting between Greece and Turkey. But that matter, in turn, is intimately associated with skillful handling of the congressional ben on aid to Turkey.

Southern Europe

Additionally, there is the opening for Communist penetration made by instability in Italy and Portugal. The north European countries are trying to meet the challenge by aid and assistance to the socialist and liberal parties of southern Europe. They would like the support of Washington and most American officials are willing.

But President Ford and Mr. Kissinger lean to a harder line—a line which emphasizes support for anti-Communist rightists and threatens leftists with ostracism or worse. As a result the whole position of the administration is in doubt.

Provided he can resolve these doubts and disagreements, the President has a fairly comfortable foreign policy prospect ahead. The Russians, say that after the debacle in Southeast Asia the United States may behave like a wounded tiger, are doing their best not to neglect détente. So the future agenda includes a jumbo summit meeting in Geneva to reify the status quo in Europe, a resumption of the producer-consumer talks in Paris, a Geneva meeting on the Middle East, a Soviet-American summit meeting with good prospects for another agreement limiting strategic arms and a Sino-American summit session in Peking.

Given these prospects, the President has solid reason to want to identify with foreign policy. But it is sheer hubris to suggest that to assert himself he has to drop Mr. Kissinger. As the mischief goes on, it becomes a serious question whether Mr. Ford has the fiber, as Mr. Truman did, to tolerate subordinates of truly high abilities.

Letters

'Mayaguez'

Subjects of debate raised by Anthony Lewis in his article "The Mayaguez Affair: The Morning After" (NYT, May 20) must be attended to by conscientious Americans. He doubts whether the Ford administration gave the Khmer Rouge enough time to free the Mayaguez and her crew. He says 36 hours elapsed between the initial capture and the implicit rescue attempt.

He challenges the President's accusation of "piracy" on the

high seas by the Cambodian Navy since this struggling and untested infant nation has every right to suspect and seize an enemy ship in their territorial waters. He questions the validity and legality of the swift and brutal military response to non-essential military targets. And he hints that our leaders preferred a military solution to a diplomatic one.

The implications of Mr. Lewis' observations are alarming indeed. If the angry men who control our executive branch continue their trigger-happy ways without moral and legal congressional consent, and if American global strategies rely on the trumps of threatening diplomatic language and brute force, the United States risks further isolation from Third World politics.

In our interdependent world, no man or nation can survive for long, alone, in a hostile sea. Jeffrey MORGEN, Pont-de-la-Maye, France.

French Policy

Since President Giscard d'Estaing believes the Soviets have two aggressive intentions toward Europe, ("The Problems of Europe," NYT, May 20), I suppose we can all relax now, kick out the United States and disband NATO as France would like.

Perhaps this would be quickly followed by a removal of Warsaw Pact forces on our borders? And Russia won't then need a base in Libya or a presence in the Mediterranean? Or an increasing military spending every year?

The Communists can then stop thinking that they must forcibly make the world safe for Communism.

In spite of the Russians' really being the good guys, what worries me is that France is now in the process of augmenting her nuclear and conventional forces! Do they know more than they are telling?

F. FITZGERALD, Heimerheim, W. Germany.

UN Deadline Ignored on S.W. Africa

South Africa Is Silent On Independence Call

WINDHOEK, South-West Africa, May 30 (Reuters).—The United Nations deadline for action by South Africa to yield the disputed control of South-West Africa passed today with little perceptible change in the scene.

A spokesman for SWAPO, the black nationalist South-West African People's Organization, said: "We are waiting for the UN. Whatever the South African government wants, we know it is not wanted by the people of Namibia." Namibia is the national name for South-West Africa.

After decades of argument, all as set for confrontation between the UN and South Africa, which administers this mineral-rich territory—four times the size of Britain—with a population of 500,000 under a mandate granted in 1919 by the League of Nations and since revoked by the UN.

The UN Security Council, which last December set the deadline for South Africa to announce its withdrawal from South-West Africa, met today to review the situation and discuss what measures to take.

South Africa maintains that it is not answerable to the UN on its issue. But in line with its drive for friendly relations with black Africa, it has embarked on a campaign to loosen apartheid in South-West Africa and urge to various tribes and ethnic groups toward discussing independence.

At the same time, a commission of the South-West African legislative assembly is examining ways to which petty apartheid can be removed—such as allowing blacks to enter white restaurants and stay at white hotels.

At the instigation of the South African government, hundreds of officials at all levels have been briefed for a campaign to prepare the whites for a general easing on apartheid.

SWAPO, recognized by the UN and the Organization of African Unity as the main representative of the black South-West African people, is apparently unimpressed. "Whites and blacks in Namibia live in two different worlds," says Rikhotso, chairman of SWAPO's northern region. "The blacks are the have-nots, victims of discrimination and oppression."

South Africa and the governments here and in Owamboland, the majority black northern region, where SWAPO draws the bulk of its support from the pre-dominant Owambo tribe, claim that the movement is a spent force.

Christian Unit Curbed
CAPE TOWN, May 30 (Reuters).—The South African government cracked down today on the Christian Institute of Southern Africa, an anti-apartheid alliance of clergymen, by prohibiting it from receiving funds from abroad.

A parliamentary commission earlier this week said that some of the institute's activities constituted "a danger to the state." A state proclamation today listed the institute as an "affected" organization, meaning that it is considered to engage in political activity in cooperation with, or under the influence of, a foreign organization or person.



ELECTION TIME—A street vendor in Rome counts his change in front of poster put up by the Italian Communist party, marking the start of a regional election campaign. Vote is scheduled for June 15.

Numeiri Striving to Convert Sudan's Desert to Croplands

By Jack Foisie

KHARTOUM, the Sudan.—The 3-million-acre Gezira cooperative ranch is the world's largest farm under one management, according to the Sudan government, which views it as the shining example of President Gaafar Numeiri's "revolutionary socialism."

But the Gezira, whose main crop is cotton, is the only outstanding success since Gen. Numeiri, who seized power in 1969, introduced his brand of socialism. Steadily, he seems to be abandoning most of his other socialist ideas in favor of pragmatic development financed by his oil-rich Arab neighbors.

Begin by British colonists in 1911 and watered since 1925 by the Blue Nile through a vast irrigation system, the Gezira and its Mangi extension are blessed with a rare soil that absorbs water well. What was formerly desert is now a green field that stretches north and south for more than 100 miles and east and west for about 30 miles.

Political Awareness a Target
Basically, the only changes under socialism have been to add political education to the schooling of farm children, to pool machinery and to unify crop marketing.

Having badly mishandled the sale of cotton, in recent years, Gen. Numeiri's Gezira experts are putting more of the land into wheat and sugarcane, both in great demand everywhere in the Middle East.

While much of the vast Sudan remains desolate, several other huge agricultural projects are planned to begin soon.

There is the Jonglei project, due to get under way next year, when the White Nile swamps of the mid-Sudan will be partly

Hopes for Big Grain Crop

Tanzania Welcomes Floods—After 2 Years of Drought

By David B. Ottaway

DAR ES SALAAM (WP).—Almost daily rains during much of this month have turned this humid Indian Ocean city into a swamp and in this unceremonious way the two-year drought that has damaged Tanzania economically apparently is ending.

The rains, late by a month but the heaviest in years along the coast, have turned normal life here into an adventure. They have engulfed underground telephone cables so that phones are often out of order. On one day recently travelers were stranded in town because the road to the airport was washed out.

But the rains also promise an end to the sharpest food shortages since independence 14 years ago. The talk of the city is no longer of having to spend \$100 million more in foreign exchange to import food but of a bumper crop and even a crisis in grain storage facilities.

One measure for Westerners here of the seriousness of the foreign exchange crisis was when the finance minister declared that butter and cheese were "luxury items" which the government will no longer allow to be imported from Kenya. Since Tanzania does not produce butter, Westerners will have to adjust to the unpopular local margarine.

The minister pointed out that in terms of the entire population, only a small segment—largely foreigners at that—will suffer for the common good. But the notion that butter and cheese can be regarded as luxury items still shocks some foreigners.

The English-language Daily News brings the flavor of Tanzania's African socialist revolution to the breakfast table of local Americans with a somewhat bitter sting. Run by ideologues out to make clear the

country's militant stand on the big international issues of the day, and particularly those concerning Africa, the newspaper has lambasted American foreign policy from Saigon to Pretoria.

The history of U.S. imperialism is the history of a bloodbath," a front-page editorial told its readers following the U.S. decision to provide enriched uranium to South Africa.

"After failing to conquer completely the people of Latin America, Asia and the Middle East, U.S. imperialism wants to have a round of blood-spilling in Africa... Whoever thinks that the United States is a friend of Africa is really mistaken."

This editorial was too much for U.S. Ambassador Beverly Carter Jr., who generally ignores the newspaper's attacks as the rantings of leftist intellectuals unrepresentative of the views of President Julius Nyerere.

He protested to the Information and Foreign Ministries about the editorial. The most noticeable result was the dropping of the "U.S." before the word imperialism. But the meaning is just about as clear as before.

American officials show concern and puzzlement about whether the strong anti-Americanism of the Tanzanian newspapers—radio is less vitriolic—really affects the public and more importantly the elite, which they say is generally friendly. But it clearly rankles at a time when U.S. aid to Tanzania has jumped fivefold in a year and tens of thousands of tons of American grain helped prevent Tanzanians from starving in the drought.

Tanzanian officials have given their first estimates of how many peasants have been moved in the current "villagization" campaign, aimed at regrouping the entire rural population into planned villages where social services can better be provided.

Prime Minister Rashid Kawawa recently announced that 10 million of the nearly 15 million population are now "living together" and that 5 million have been moved into new villages in the last year alone.

There are still 3.5 million peasants "on the waiting list" to be moved to planned villages, he added, and their turn will come after the fall harvest.

The campaign is the biggest movement of population ever attempted in Africa to achieve a "rural breakthrough" and Tanzanians and Westerners alike are watching to see what effects it will have on farm production.

With the heavy rains and an effective campaign to get every able-bodied person to grow food this year, Tanzania may defy the harbingers of doom by moving millions of people and reaping a good harvest at the same time.

Two Cosmonauts Tending Garden; Long Stay Seen

MOSCOW, May 30 (AP).—Two cosmonauts are tending a "garden" in the Soviet space laboratory, indicating that they may plan to stay in orbit for some time.

In their sixth working day in space, the Soyuz-18 commander, Lt. Col. Yuriy Ivanov, 33, and flight engineer Vitaly Sevast'yanov, 40, switched on an "oasis" system today in order to grow onions and peas, Tass said.

Tass reported that other plants will be cultivated and insects raised in space weightlessness. Such experiments usually take several weeks before bearing useful scientific information.

Similar experiments were carried out by the Soyuz-17 cosmonauts who spent nearly a month aboard the same space laboratory in January and February.

The Soyuz-18 system was described as that time as self-contained biological laboratory, producing oxygen and albumen for the growth of organisms. The Russians hope these will provide the models for growing food and conducting long-term scientific experiments on future interplanetary flights.

Meanwhile, the Soviet Union launched its 10th satellite in a week today, Tass said. It said the latest satellite, Cosmos-741, would be used to explore space.



Michel Simon

Bishop Quits In Norway on Abortion Law

OSLO, May 30 (AP).—The Right Rev. Per Loeving, Bishop of Borg, announced his resignation today, thereby opening a split between the Norwegian state and the Lutheran Church over a liberalized abortion law.

Bishop Loeving, 47, and the nine other Norwegian bishops appealed to the clergy to remain in their posts. However, priests and theological students in the country called upon the bishops to "prepare an independent church leadership" and urged Bishop Loeving to "continue as bishop in an independent church."

Bishop Loeving is the first Norwegian bishop to resign in peacetime. About 85 per cent of Norway's population belongs to the state church.

"Per Loeving's decision to resign is an attack on the state church," the Oslo newspaper Dagbladet commented. "An open debate about church-state relations has already started and may develop into a widespread struggle in the months ahead."

The nine bishops who remained in their posts declared their agreement with Bishop Loeving that the abortion law passed by parliament yesterday weakens the bond of confidence between the church and the state.

The new law falls short of granting abortions on demand. Abortions will continue to depend on the decision of a panel of two doctors. However, the new law seeks to secure greater uniformity in the practice of considering applications for abortions and a simpler and speedier procedure.

Women denied abortions will also now have the right to appeal a panel's decision to an abortion board. The board will have the right to grant abortions on social as well as medical grounds.

However, the new law makes it difficult to obtain the right to an abortion after the 12th week of pregnancy.

The National Association of Priests declared today that Bishop Loeving's decision is "a clear protest against laws which violate fundamental Christian and humanistic values."

It added that the time has now come "to clarify how the Norwegian church should maintain its relationship with the state at a time when the authorities have come into such serious conflict with the fundamental and ethical values of the church."

Bishop Loeving, a former member of parliament for the Conservative party, which opposed the new law, charged that the state church in Norway has become "nothing but a big inconvenience which should be done away with as soon as possible."

U.S. Trims Staff At Athens Base

ATHENS, May 30 (UPI).—The U.S. Air Force announced yesterday the reduction of Greek and U.S. personnel at its Athens airport base.

A spokesman said the reduction will affect 64 Greek employees and 84 U.S. civilian and military personnel who have been engaged in support activities, such as visiting officers' quarters, aircraft support operations and distribution of U.S. newspapers to American military personnel.

Amnesty in Saudi Arabia

BEIRUT, May 30 (UPI).—King Khalid of Saudi Arabia yesterday issued an amnesty decree pardoning ordinary criminals. Riyadh radio said. It made no mention of political prisoners.

Obituaries

Michel Simon, 80, Appeared In 185 Films, Plays in France

PARIS, May 30 (NYT).—Michel Simon, 80, one of France's best known actors who appeared in 185 films and about 40 stage plays, died today in a hospital near Paris of heart failure.

Mr. Simon was awarded many prizes for his movie roles. He is survived by a son, Francois, also an actor.

Rufus C. Rose

NEW YORK, May 30 (NYT).—Rufus C. Rose, 70, the puppeteer who was the creator of Howdy Doodie, a silly, freckle-faced marionette that enthralled TV's first generation from 1947 to 1960, died yesterday in New London, Conn.

Mr. Rose operated the puppet. While viewers never saw him and rarely heard him, he was responsible for millions of childhood memories as he pulled the strings that brought Howdy Doodie to life.

Turkey Restores Broadcast Chief

ANKARA, May 30 (Reuters).—Turkey's high court today reinstated Ismail Cem Ipekci as director of the national radio and television organization. It voted 13 to 8 to suspend government decrees which had removed him from the post two weeks ago because of alleged leftist tendencies.

Rightists had said that Mr. Ipekci's broadcasts were similar to those of Radio Moscow. The government decrees replaced him with Prof. Nevzat Vakıncı of Istanbul.

Sources at TRT, the broadcasting organization, said that Mr. Ipekci would return to work tomorrow and stay on the job at least until the high court finds examination of the suspended government decrees.

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Key to Competing in Mideast Is Often an 'Arab Connection'

By Nicholas C. Chriss

HOUSTON, May 30—U.S. businessmen creating contacts in the Middle East often find that success or failure hinges on something called the "Arab Connection." In the United States, the best connection is in Houston.

"We find real friendship in Houston," said Zakaria Gornas, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the U.S. National Assembly.

"We consider Houston a pilot for real collaboration between Arab nations and the United States. Everyone here in this beautiful city wants to know why," he said during a recent visit.

Knowing reality for many U.S. firms, particularly the giant energy and construction companies here, means picking their way through the Middle East marketplace, knowing the "Arab Connection," the right people, the right time and the right place for business.

The Saudi Council of Ministers is launching a five-year economic plan calling for the expenditure of \$40 billion. And such as Exxon, Shell and the Arabian American Oil Co. are among the bidders. Getting the right Arab Connection can make or break a company contract, as many of the companies have learned. Much the reason for the existence of the Arab Connection in Houston stems from the long friendship the firms have accumulated in the Arab world.

In this oil country, there is a very pro-Arab sentiment that is dominant for years. To ask of it, however, was and is considered bad business. I was, and often still is, considered anti-Jewish.

Asked specifically about U.S.-Arab relations, such leaders of the industry as M.A. Wright, executive vice-president and director of Exxon Corp., and Harry Bridges, president of the Shell Oil Co., refused to discuss the subject.

But it is common talk in the boardrooms, private meetings and country clubs where oil-industry executives meet, and Arab visitors easily recognize that the congenial atmosphere in Houston is weighted more in their favor than in other areas, such as New York or Washington.

Some believe there is an empathy between the independent Arab nature and the free-wheeling style of Texas business that brings the two regions closer together.

"The basic nature of Texas—I suppose because of its cowboy heritage which is free, outgoing and ready to accept rules—is much like that of the nomads of the Gulf," said Salah Hawalla, an Arab contractor.

Few of the men who inhabit the corporate suites in Houston have ever been close to a cowboy, much less nomad. Most of them are from the East or West Coast.

But Mr. Hawalla probably was talking about the men who work the oil rigs and actually bring the Western technology to the land; men who are as much at home in the Saudi deserts as on the streets of Houston.

Many of the visiting Arab delegates, however, believe that Americans look down on them, their customs and do not trust Arabs.

Saudi Abu Khatir, president of the Mediterranean Consulting Service in Dallas and a former

adviser to the late industrialist H.L. Hunt, said the Arab Connection includes a greater awareness and appreciation of Arabic history, culture and customs by Americans. A U.S. citizen and native Palestinian, he added that too many Americans approach the Arab countries with a "hostile" attitude.

There are many oil and gas men who have become knowledgeable about the Middle East, but there are many more who are finding they still need guidance on everything from business methods to household customs in the Middle East. And in Houston, many seek some of that expertise from a man named Atif Gamael-Eldin.

Among Best Known
Mr. Eldin is probably the best known of a large number of Middle East consultants in the United States to help U.S. firms make the Arab Connection. He is a founder of the American Arab Chamber of Commerce here, an international business consultant, a former Egyptian consul in New York and a graduate of the University of Cairo. Fluent in Arabic, he holds a doctorate of jurisprudence from the University of Houston.

He plays an important role in building the Arab Connection business—the role of promoting Arab awareness in the United States.

Mr. Eldin for years has worked to maintain contacts with the Middle East. He is a native of Egypt and has broadcast on the Voice of America to the Middle East, where millions of Arab listeners heard him describe the modern life of the U.S. space program. He has often stated that he is more interested in giving the United States an

understanding of Arabs than in promoting the huge companies he often represents. Otherwise, he said, he would open his own private law firm and make much more money.

Mr. Eldin has little to say about Israel and his great fear is that somehow, in some way, the chamber might get entangled with the Palestine Liberation Organization. When a PLO representative came to Houston, Mr. Eldin avoided him. The chamber's motives are social and economic—not political—he emphasizes.

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OPERA

Vienna's New 'Cosi'
—A Beautiful Balance

By David Stevens

VIENNA, May 30 (UPI)—With the State Opera's new production of Mozart's "Cosi Fan Tutti," almost all is right again in Vienna's operatic world. It is beautiful to look at, ravishing to hear, and for the first time in ages one can speak cautiously of a "Viennese Mozart ensemble."

As for what concerns the ear—which has an inevitable effect on what concerns the eye—the presence of Karl Böhm in the pit explains a lot. It is not just that the 80-year-old maestro seems to have a direct telephone line to Mozart. It is mainly that 60 years of theater experience have taught him all he needs to know about singers, stage problems, the quirks of different houses and other practical matters. Art and know-how are inextricably entwined.

This "Cosi" was a very leisurely one, with much slower tempos than he has taken with some of the same singers in the Salzburg production of the last two summers. Yet all seemed right, proving that there is no single "right" tempo. He was in tune with the leisurely staging of Otto Schenk and designer Jürgen Rose, combined with the pace of the singers. Thus, one is inclined to give him more than a little credit for Pilar Lorengar's gorgeously heartfelt "Per pietà," or Peter Schreier's ravishing "Un'aura amorosa" or the seductiveness of the tenor-baritone duet, "Seconda, aurette amiche."

Cast Changes

And, in speaking of ensemble, it was not just the night-perfect balance between singers and orchestra pit (where the Vienna Philharmonic was on its most angelic behavior), but that the third performance on Wednesday absorbed two cast changes without perceptible ill-effect—Lorengar instead of Gundula Janowitz as Fiordiligi and

Hans Helm for Bernd Weikl as Guglielmo.

Rose gave his sensuous feeling for color and detail full rein in his sets and costumes. Not for him the apologetic stylizing demanded by quick scene changes. There were six elaborate sets, derived from the libretto itself, requiring a curtain drop and a short wait between scenes. But his flowery drop curtain made each wait enjoyable, and each set—with flowers and trees, terraces and stairways, and blue, cloud-speckled Neapolitan sky for the exterior, and canopied beds, rich fabrics and decorations for the interior—made the wait worthwhile. When Oriental servants come in to wait in the room, it was almost too much of a good thing.

It is only in this context that Schenk's staging hit a few sour notes. He is by profession a Viennese comedian in the tradition of Sebkander and Nestoy, and by inclination a democrat turned loose in the aristocratic world of opera. He does not miss many chances to underline the key points in this sophisticated sex comedy two or three times, and it was gratifying to see the men walk exuberantly over Rose's elegant furniture, or Despin's excessive camaraderie with her social betters.

Lorengar's vulnerable and very feminine Fiordiligi was admirably complemented by Brigitte Fassbaender's exuberant and playful Dorabella, while Schreier's reticent and tender Ferrando made a similarly welcome contrast with Helm's outgoing Guglielmo. All four sang with exemplary Mozartian style—and Helm is a young lyric baritone whose name you can put down for future reference. Renate Holm was both full-voiced and expertly comic in Despin's disguise, while Eberhard Wachter, although in dry voice, was a stylishly droll Don Alfonso and always in control of his potentially dangerous joke.



Gundula Janowitz, Renate Holm, Eberhard Wachter and Brigitte Fassbaender in the Vienna State Opera's new production of "Cosi Fan Tutti."

LONDON CONCERT

Sinatra Back in His Old Magical Form

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, May 30 (UPI)—Frank Sinatra has had some troubled outings in the course of his European tour, but his first of his two London concerts at Royal Albert Hall last night was not one of them.

Indeed, when he said toward the end, after an hour and 20 minutes on stage and more than 20 songs, "This is one of the best nights I can remember in my entire career," it was easy to believe that he meant it.

For a singer who will be 60 Dec. 12, it was a magical occasion in more ways than one. The magic of the pulsing, the way of making the music of American music, the art of catching, sustaining and building situation and mood, all these could be expected of such an artist even

with a voice in decline. But last night the voice was magical, too, without a trace of the sluggishness and uncertain intonation occasionally evident in some of his recent recordings and TV specials.

Over a range of more than two octaves he seemed to have everything, from the loveliest half-voice and head-voice pianissimo at the beginning of "I See Your Face Before Me" to joyous, full-voice belting on such up-tempo exuberances as "I've Got You Under My Skin" and "My Kind of Town." In a nostalgic ballad like "Last Night When We Were Young," he even managed that old trademark of a note sustained an aching microphone below the prescribed pitch. He was singing to the converted, of course, 6,000 of them who had paid up to \$35 a ticket, and more to the scalpers. It may have been, as one of the London

critics noted, "the priciest spectacle since the sack of Carthage." And he gave them plenty of what had converted them: "Somebody's My Life," "Didn't We," "My Way," "Nice 'n' Easy," "Violets for Your Furs" and the high point of a shrewdly constructed program, Stephen Sondheim's "Send in the Clowns," marvellously accompanied at the piano by his veteran musical director, Bill Miller.

There was magical showmanship, too, especially at the end, when he seemed to be leading up to a crash, jazzy close with "The Lady Is a Tramp," and suddenly went into "Put Your Dreams Away," sustaining the famous phrase carry-over on "Make a New Star" as if not a week had passed, let alone 30 years, since he first recorded it in 1945. Then he broke off in mid-phrase, said "God bless, and good night," and was gone.

LONDON THEATER

'Diary'—Gossip Is Not Enough

By John Walker

LONDON, May 30 (UPI)—One man, or one woman, shows seem too often to be born of economic rather than artistic necessity. Their most immediate appeal is to theater managers. One performer and a single, simple set or perhaps just a few props come close to their impossible dream of filling a theater without putting on a show at all. One man shows work best when a strong performer subdues himself and assumes an even more powerful personality, whether it be Emily Williams as Charles Dickens or Roy Dotrice as the ancient John Aubrey remembering the brief lives of others.

An object lesson in how they work worst is provided by Miriam Karlin's solo show "Diary of a Madwoman" at the Phoenix Theatre for a two-week season. Miss Karlin is like a fly that has blundered into a spider's web. She buzzes loudly and struggles valiantly, but to little effect.

Letters

The show is a dramatization, by Frederick Bradburn, of Maria Krall's "Letters From Liselotte," daughter of the Elector Palatine, who married Philippe of Orleans, the younger brother of Louis XIV and spent many miserable years in the French court comforted mainly by the bitchy letters she wrote to the folks back home.

Miss Karlin is an actress who can dominate a stage. But her strength is in comedy and Liselotte is not a comic character although Miss Karlin equips her with some of her less attractive mannerisms, including a raucous bray of a laugh that she lets rip whenever she feels the audience's attention slipping.

But Liselotte is the sort of woman you would run a mile from in real life. Louis XIV seems to have avoided her as much as possible and her husband much preferred to chase after boys—and who can blame him? Liselotte is vain, silly and trivial and totally self-centered. Her letters, for these reasons, are interesting for their small gossip details, the mixture of luxury and squalor that was life

at court. But they are not enough to sustain an evening. And not even Miss Karlin, making quick costume changes and aging 20 years between Act I and Act II, can persuade us otherwise.

Wilson John Hale's "Echoes From a Concrete Canyon" has opened a new season of plays at the Royal Court's Theatre Upstairs—probably the last season of play for the Theatre Upstairs will close in August, for at least the rest of the year unless it can persuade the Arts Council to give it a subsidy of £20,000. Its closure will be a sad occasion, for the theatre has been an adventurous one, encouraging many talented writers by staging their work.

"Echoes From a Concrete Canyon" is a passionate but clumsily articulated play that centers on Rachel, a young woman who has been shipped off everything that has been her identity. She is Jewish but has no religion and has married a gentile. She was a Communist but left the party when it became too cozy. She lives amid the concrete canyons of the play's title, the impersonal high-rise blocks of a housing development in North London.

Her marriage has failed—her husband has left her for a rich young woman, her children have been put into a home, and she alternates between her flat and a mental hospital where she is unsuccessfully treated for depression.

No Explanation

Mr. Hale seems to be making a direct causal connection between Rachel's life and the conditions in which she lives, surrounded by people with "mildewed souls." But he is not theatrically convincing. Rachel goes back over her life in a series of monologues cluttered with literary metaphor, and live-

her dialogues with the men who occupy her—her husband, her current lover, a somewhat defective individual she met in hospital, and the elderly, ineffectual caretaker of the apartment house in which she lives. But even so, no explanation emerges of how and why she has been reduced to a lonely, anemic woman to some- one unable to cope.

The sense of waste is strong in the play, a futility that extends beyond Rachel and encompasses her children, growing up unloved. But this is clumsily expressed, as when Rachel gives Milly, the young girl who lives next door, a doll something she has always wanted; and Milly treats it as if it were a battered baby, throwing it on the floor and kicking it.

Judy Parfitt gives a strong, schizophrenic performance as the alienated Rachel, and there is fine support from Gwyneth Strong as Milly and from James Grant, Nicholas Ball and Leslie Barony as the men in her life.

There is an excellent urban soundtrack—trains rushing by, planes passing overhead, children yelling, and police sirens wailing—provided by Ras Compton. But Roger Croucher's direction tends to be ponderous and unrelentingly the play reveals no advance in the writing of Mr. Hale, a former resident playwright at the Royal Court, who won an award as the most promising playwright of 1972 for his "Within Two Shadows."

PARIS

Austria's Hundertwasser
—A Utopian Temperament

By Michael Gibson

PARIS (UPI)—Austria's Hundertwasser to the Continent is at the Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris (11 Avenue du Président Wilson, Paris 16) to July 30. This is the first leg of a journey that will take the show to 21 countries.

A big exhibition, with paintings, prints and tapestries, it covers the life work of this artist, born Friedrich Stowasser, in Vienna in 1928, who came to the point of emigrating to New Zealand. It also deals with his activity as a freelance town planner, utopian and ecologist, and his various manifestos.

Constructive Mood
Both as an artist and as an author of manifestos, Hundertwasser is modern without falling into the nihilism which one tends to identify with modernity. His mood is so obviously a constructive one, whatever the idiosyncratic fallout of his actions may be, because of the utopian temper that constantly shines forth. He proposes houses with grass roofs (a photo is displayed of one he actually built in New Zealand) and any number of offbeat ways of increasing the areas of oxygen-producing vegetation in cities. He seeks to convince one of the advantages of the simple, sensible, composite toilet that produces garbage-free human waste that can be transferred to one's vegetable garden—or roof.

These questions, in his view, are urgent ones, but one may be surprised to discover an improvised composer of Hundertwasser's design sitting in a roomful of his tapestries.

This sense of surprise is in itself worth examining, since Hundertwasser's all too famous urinal would not, in general, strike one as out of place in a similar context. It can be argued, of course, that Hundertwasser's place is a statement of his attitude toward art, whereas Hundertwasser's too does not claim to be any such thing. Its peculiar interest is that, in its own humble way, it reflects an attitude towards life that is nicely in contrast to that of Hundertwasser, the father of art and which, under cover of an intellectual pretext, is so fundamentally anti-life.

From the purely practical to

the purely artistic there is a continuity in Hundertwasser's work. His painting reflects the same utopian dream on a less pragmatic, more spiritual level. Hundertwasser has, over the years, become an extraordinary virtuoso. His style is unmistakable and reveals a taste for the precious like the artist's idiosyncrasy. Somewhere in the background one senses the passage of Klimt, but a Klimt liberated by time.

Hundertwasser's nuclear theme is the spiral labyrinth, probably the closest the West, with its Judeo-Christian/Marxist philosophy of historical time, will ever get to the mandala.

The "good vibrations" that emanate from Hundertwasser's spiral, President Bruno Kreisky of Austria remarks on the soothing effect the large Hundertwasser hanging behind his desk has on him; would seem to have several causes. For one thing, the spiral suggests a form of continuity without stagnation, though not without changes of mood, breaks, interruptions, a development which, like life itself, is constantly moving into new areas, yet with the ultimate reassurance that what is new is consistent with, faithful to what was essential in the past. At the same time the progression, in Hundertwasser's spiral, is not a hasty simplification. Instead it is full of surprising inventive leaps, reflecting the sense of discovery one would like to feel all through one's life.

This does not mean that Hundertwasser's work is in any sense academic, that he paints nothing but spirals. There is a lot of variety and it would be just as right to say that he draws nothing more than a colored line. That was in fact the subject of a demonstration in an art school in Hamburg where he was a teacher, in 1959. He, and a couple of friends, announced their intention of drawing a continuous line around the room, from the floor to the ceiling. This simple undertaking led to actual violence of fist and wrath and finally to Hundertwasser's resignation.

The colored line can go anywhere, even though it may be inclined to curl around upon itself and indulge in the artist's baroque Austrian heritage.

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(Continued on Page 19)



Associated Press
American World Airways president Robert Seawell toasts Iranian Ambassador Zahedi, center, and Iran Air managing director Lt. Gen. Ali Khademi following arrival of the inaugural Boeing 707 flight from Tehran to New York Thursday.

Tehran Opens Flight Service to New York

By Richard Witkin

NEW YORK, May 30 (AP)—A national airline opened its first flight from Tehran to New York today in a manifestation of the oil country's bold aeronautical expansion program.

The program's most dramatic element is the proposed deal by which Iran would provide \$300 million to ease the financial strains of Pan American World Airways. Among the Iranian officials arriving here aboard the Air Boeing 707 was Lt. Gen. Khademi, the airline's managing director and the man American first sounded out in projected financial rescue.

There has been a puzzling delay in concluding the preliminary agreement between Pan American and the Iranian government, it was thought possible the deal might in some way have the negotiations during his here.

Arrived on his arrival, Gen. Khademi said he expected that agreement would be signed in the next two weeks.

There are no hard barriers to us," he added. "But there are some points to be discussed, and up to end finalized."

In general in the past has

expressed hopes of eventually making a profit on the New York-Tehran run. This is something that has been painfully eluding many if not most of the 28 scheduled and 24 charter lines that have been flying the North Atlantic in recent months. The losses, which amount to hundreds of millions of dollars, are attributed to excessive competition,

soaring fuel costs, and the world economic slump.

Iranian officials boasted that the scheduled flight time from New York to Tehran—13 hours, 45 minutes—was almost two hours faster than the fastest alternative service. Pan American flies to Tehran 10 times a week, but its flights have more stops, and consequently take longer.

Japan Says External Debt In Short-Term Soared in '74

TOKYO, May 30 (AP)—Japan suffered a severe reversal in its net external position in 1974, mainly as a result of the country's practice of financing its imports, which skyrocketed with higher crude oil costs last year, overseas rather than from domestic sources.

The short-term external liabilities of Japan's private sector, which include primarily dollars borrowed in Europe or New York for periods of three or four months, jumped to \$36 billion as of December, 1974, from \$23.4 billion a year earlier.

As a result, the country's short-term external position showed net liabilities of \$10.2 billion at the end of last year against net short-term liabilities of \$1.66 billion at the end of 1973.

Two years earlier, the situation was completely reversed. The short-term financial position showed a comfortable surplus of assets over liabilities of \$10.88 billion.

Adding in the country's long-term position, net external assets declined to \$8.54 billion at the end of 1974 from \$13.02 billion a year earlier and from a peak \$13.87 billion at the end of 1972.

National Bank Concerned
Asked to comment on the deterioration in the short-term external position over the past two years, a spokesman for the Bank of Japan said: "We don't regard this as sound and healthy." He said the authorities are discussing countermeasures, but any moves aimed at reversing the situation must be made "very gradually and very carefully."

Tadashi Hosomi, former vice-minister of finance for international affairs and a leading consultant on such matters, said short-term net liabilities are moving toward a ceiling from the point of view of sound banking practices.

At present, he said, the European

French Prices Rise 0.9 Per Cent In Latest Month

PARIS, May 30 (AP)—French retail prices rose 0.9 per cent in April, up from 0.8 per cent in the previous two months but down from 1.6 per cent in April last year, the Finance Ministry announced today.

April's index, with 100 equaling 1970, was 148.5 compared with 148.2 in March and 132.7 a year ago.

Food products rose 1.1 per cent in April, reflecting mainly higher prices decided by the Common Market, the ministry said. Manufactured goods rose 0.6 per cent and services 1.3 per cent.

For the first four months of 1975 the retail price index increased 3.6 per cent. The April level was up 12.7 per cent from a year earlier and compares with the government target of maintaining this year's inflationary rate below 10 per cent.

Finance Minister Jean-Pierre Fourcade said today that he instructed the National Price Commission to meet next Tuesday in a bid to enact measures designed to ensure that inflation does not exceed 10 per cent for all of 1975, the ministry added.

Citroën Raises Loss
PARIS, May 30 (AP)—Citroën SA, the holding concern, today announced a final 1974 loss of 981 million francs (\$246 million), up from a previously reported loss of 825 million. In 1973 the company recorded net earnings of 54.4 million francs.

U.S. Forecast On Jobless, Slump Worse

But Stronger Recovery Is Expected Next Year

WASHINGTON, May 30 (AP)—The government said today that unemployment and the recession will be worse this year than estimated earlier, but should be followed by a stronger than forecast economic recovery next year.

In its mid-year budget and economic review, the government predicted unemployment will average 8.7 per cent, or about 7.8 million workers, for the year. The administration predicted as recently as February that unemployment would average 8.1 per cent this year.

The forecast, if correct, means that the jobless rate probably will rise above 9 per cent later this year. The April rate of unemployment was 8.9 per cent.

The report, which will be sent to Congress, also predicted that: The economy will decline by 2.6 per cent this year, compared with the administration's original prediction of a 3.3-per-cent decline.

The economy will rebound with a strong 6.3-per-cent growth next year, better than the 4.8-per-cent growth forecast earlier.

The rate of inflation, as reflected by consumer prices, will increase 8.1 per cent this year over 1974, compared with a February projection for a 10.8-per-cent increase.

The administration stuck by its projected fiscal 1976 budget deficit of nearly \$80 billion, which is below the \$88-billion deficit target set by Congress. The deficit in fiscal 1975 will be \$42.6 billion, the report said.

Although the overall economic outlook was somewhat improved, there was little hope in the new forecast for an improved unemployment rate.

The report said unemployment next year will average 7.9 per cent, equal to 7.1 million workers, the same as forecast in the February economic outlook.

In its outlook for the economy after 1975, the administration said unemployment could average 7.2 per cent in 1977, 6.5 per cent in 1978, 5.8 per cent in 1979 and 5.1 per cent in 1980.

In its February estimate, the administration had projected unemployment at 7.5 per cent in 1977, 6.9 per cent in 1978, 6.2 per cent in 1979 and 5.5 per cent in 1980.

EEC Appeal On Tariffs

BRUSSELS, May 30 (AP)—The Common Market today appealed to the United States to threaten further countervailing duties on EEC exports to America as happened during the recent "cheese war."

This plea was made during talks here between Sir Christopher Soames, commissioner responsible for external relations, and Charles Robinson, chief of the State Department's economics division. The discussions were part of the normal twice-yearly EEC-U.S. consultations on trade and economic matters which have been held for the past five years.

The EEC is aware that U.S. steel producers and manufacturers of float glass are putting pressure on the Ford administration to take action against EEC exports of these products. As the EEC's climb-down in the cheese war caused some embarrassment here, EEC officials are anxious to discourage the United States from repeating similar threats.

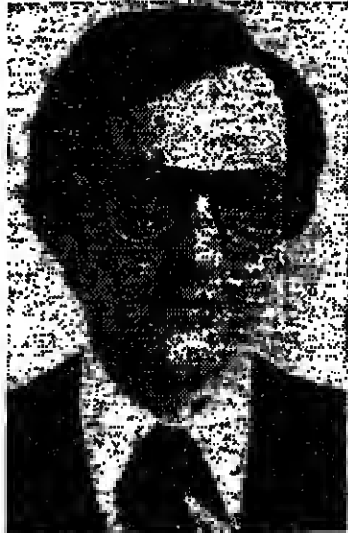
The United States sought assurances from the EEC about its proposed trade pact with both Mexico and Canada. Mr. Robinson sought undertakings from the EEC that neither trade deal would contain preferential trade arrangements.

Asked if there was any prospect of the United States imposing steel import taxes, Mr. Robinson told a press conference that these would not be introduced. "I am convinced that we are going to face a very serious shortage of steel in the near future," he said.

At the same time, the generating plant contracts booked the Dodge Index—a seasonally adjusted indicator where 100 represents 1967 value levels—to a near-record 189 for construction of all kinds. The index was 153 in March and 135 in February.

The new electric generating plants, to be built throughout the midwestern and central states, sent the level of non-building construction contracts to \$3.58 billion, up 127 per cent from \$1.58 billion in the year-earlier month.

At the same time, the generating plant contracts booked the Dodge Index—a seasonally adjusted indicator where 100 represents 1967 value levels—to a near-record 189 for construction of all kinds. The index was 153 in March and 135 in February.



Dominique Dubois

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Security Pacific Bank has announced the assignment of assistant vice-president Dominique Dubois as the bank's representative for France, based in Paris. Prior to his new post Mr. Dubois was with the bank's London-based European headquarters. In his new capacity he will be the bank's liaison with the French business and financial community, providing the bank and its corporate customers with reports on financial and economic developments and trends. Mr. Dubois began his international banking career with Security Pacific Bank in 1971 and was named an assistant vice-president in 1973.

T.E. Harrison has been named director of finance for Dow Chemical Europe in addition to his responsibilities as controller. Based in Horgen, Switzerland, Mr. Harrison will also have overall responsibility in the European area for the insurance and treasury sectors.

Wabco Westinghouse has appointed Kenneth Llatas as director of business planning at the Brussels headquarters. His job will be to coordinate manufacturing and marketing planning functions among the Wabco group's 10 member companies. Before joining the firm Mr. Llatas was assistant treasurer of international operations at International Paper Co. and prior to that general manager of its Italian company. He has also held international planning posts with Ford Motor Co. and Mobil Oil.

After Optimistic Reports on Economy

Prices Soar Across Board in N.Y.

NEW YORK, May 30 (AP)—Prices soared heavy gains on the New York Stock Exchange today, reversing the recent downturn with oil issues among leaders.

The Dow Jones Industrial average soared 17.29 points to 832.29. Advancing issues led declines by about 1:40 to 3:35.

Volume totaled 22.87 million shares compared with 18.57 million yesterday.

Analysts traced the market's strength partly to rising hopes for economic recovery. The government reported yesterday a record 4.3-per-cent rise in "leading" economic indicators in April, and today the White House said that while it expects the recession to be deeper, it also expects the 1976 economic recovery to be stronger than earlier predicted.

Brokers also reported satisfaction with the report after the stock market closing yesterday of a third straight weekly decline in business loan demand at major New York banks. They added that some recent downward pressure was relieved by New York State's at-least-temporary rescue of New York City from its financial crisis.

Credit Suisse was the most active issue on the NYSE, climbing 3/4 to 19 5/8 on turnover of 786,500 shares. The issue jumped

a total of 3 1/2 points on heavy turnover in the two previous sessions. Analysts attribute its strength to interest in the company's major oil holdings.

In oil issues, Exxon gained 2 1/4 to \$7 5/8, Texaco was 2 1/2 to \$7 1/2, Atlantic Richfield 2 1/2 to \$7 3/4, California Standard 2 1/2 to \$7 1/2, Sohio 1 1/2 to \$6 1/2, and Ashland 1 1/2 to \$6 1/2.

Analysts attributed continuing interest in oil to President Ford's increase this week in tariffs on imported oil and petrochemicals.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange advanced in active trading. The Amex index rose 1.15 to 38.88.

The NASDAQ industrial average rose 1.50 to 87.48 on the over the coupon market.

Wall St. Brokers' Rate War Seen Threat to Some Firms

By Robert J. Cole

NEW YORK, May 30 (AP)—One month after the end of fixed commissions a rate war is raging among stockbrokers, and some leading financial institutions warned yesterday that it could lead to the death of one or more Wall Street houses.

A spot check of a number of leading banks, insurers, other major institutions and stockbrokers showed that brokers are cutting their fees for the most part by 25 to 35 per cent, and in some cases by 50 and 60 per cent.

The reductions are going almost entirely to major financial institutions, rather than to small investors. In fact, rates charged many small investors have increased slightly.

Some financial institutions warned that the reduction in rates had become so deep as to endanger the future of the industry and to threaten its ability to handle highly complex financial transactions.

Russell R. Ruppelle, president of the Securities Industry Association, the industry group, in a speech to the Association of Investment Brokers yesterday, called the cuts "a form of Russian roulette." Brokers have "scrambled for positions of leadership in a march to the precipice," he said.

He called on the Securities and Exchange Commission, the institutions and brokers to take a "reasoned approach to commissions" to "purge the panic psychology" that he said now gripped institutional securities trading.

"Perpetuation can only lead eventually to drastic deterioration of the broker-dealer network and emasculation of its research capability," he asserted.

Robert McEvers, senior vice-president in charge of the trust department at First National Bank of Chicago, Dexter Parle, first vice-president in charge of securities for Bankers Trust Co. of New York and others in similar posts who declined to be identified warned of the dangers of the deep reductions.

"Fifty per cent (of the former rate) is suicide," Mr. Parle contended. "The laws of economics will prevent it from lasting indefinitely."

"I don't believe the rates will stay where they are," Mr. McEvers said. "They're below what the brokers can afford and stay solvent." He forecast "solvent problems" for some brokers "over the next six months."

One of the leading brokerage houses, Bache & Co., also warned of the dangers. Speaking in Hawaii yesterday, Harry Jacobs Jr., president, decried industry complacency to what he called the "unprofitable deep discounts" being offered by some firms and warned that it was "a practice that can easily lead to the dissolution of some houses" in a poor market.

SEC Won't Act
The Securities and Exchange Commission, which ordered full competition, has the power to reinstate fixed rates, but Ray Garrett Jr., chairman, clearly has no such intention.

Mr. Garrett told executives here earlier this week that he was well aware of the price-cutting, but he said that "we don't want to contribute to fear by displaying dramatic consternation... ourselves... we simply must let things work themselves out until everyone can see a clearer picture."

Good first quarter results of Credit Suisse

Aggregate assets have grown by Sfr. 2.6 billion in 18 months			
Net earnings have also increased largely as result of rigorous cost control measures			
Aggregate assets	Sfr. 12.9 billion	March 1974	Sfr. 10.3 billion
Loans	Sfr. 12.9 billion	March 1974	Sfr. 10.3 billion
Customers' deposits	Sfr. 19.2 billion	March 1974	Sfr. 17.6 billion
Capital and reserves	Sfr. 2.1 billion	March 1974	Sfr. 1.9 billion

Three quarters of the increase in aggregate liabilities was accounted for by funds due to banks, which are usually subject to considerable fluctuations; they climbed by Sfr. 2 billion (20%) to Sfr. 12 billion, with time funds rising particularly steeply. Customers' deposits were up by Sfr. 672 million to Sfr. 19.2 billion. Outstanding medium-term notes alone rose by Sfr. 637 million to Sfr. 2.7 billion.

Credit operations have so far hardly been affected by recessionary influences in the economy. Due in part to the increase in export and investment financing, term loans, including mortgage loans, increased

by Sfr. 280 million to Sfr. 5.8 billion. Overdrafts were down by Sfr. 219 million to Sfr. 6.7 billion, partly for seasonal reasons but also as a result of the slowdown in imports. Cash in hand, at Sfr. 1.8 billion, still substantially exceeds legal requirements.

Tradition and dynamism—since 1856

Founded in 1856, Credit Suisse is one of the leading big banking houses in Switzerland. It combines a long tradition with dynamic and up-to-date methods. In commercial banking, underwriting and stock exchange business, it will continue to offer its clients throughout the world the dependable service which has led to its international standing and reputation.

CREDIT SUISSE
the right partner

Head office: Paradeplatz 8, CH-8021 Zurich.
712 branches and agencies in Switzerland: Basel, Geneva, Bern, Lausanne, Lugano, Chisasso, Locarno, St. Moritz, Interlaken, Zermatt, Gstaad.
Devises as well as in 100 other locations in Switzerland.
5 branch offices abroad: New York, Los Angeles, London, Nassau (Bahamas), Singapore.
5 affiliated companies abroad: Beirut, Hong Kong, Montreal, New York, Nassau (Bahamas).
13 representative offices abroad: Bahrain (Manama), Beirut, Buenos Aires, Hong Kong, Johannesburg, Los Angeles, Melbourne, Mexico City, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Tehran, Tokyo, Toronto.

Company Report

Johnson Industries
1974 1973
(millions) 888.3 805.3
... 8.9 11.5
... 0.22 0.28

Rate Unchanged
YORK, May 30 (Reuters). National City Bank said it is holding its floating rate unchanged at 7 per cent a week.

Bank Rates Cut
May 30 (Reuters).—The banking Association said it has cut the commercial time rate to 14 from 15

New York Stock Exchange Trading

High.	Low.	Symbol	Div	P/E	Vol.
5 1/4	2	Venice	20	24	15
1 3/4	1 1/4	Vestco	1.25	35	35
3 1/4	2 1/4	Vesta Corp	15	252	32
25 1/4	17 1/4	Vf Corp	9	112	22
7 1/4	7 1/4	Vic Corp	1	730	30
7 1/4	6 1/4	Vic Corp	50	17	17
12 3/4	8 1/4	Vie Corp	1.15	631	169
88	70	ViEP	28.54	210	10
77	60 1/2	VE 72	27.72	210	10
47 1/2	37 1/4	VEE	27.45	253	10
47 1/2	40	ViEP	24.80	12	18
7 1/4	5 1/4	Vermont Inc	14	78	18
12 1/4	8 1/4	VSI Corp	48	5	9

6	87%	84%	84%	-	17%	24%	Tranway	1.40	6	AM	15%	15%	15%	-	4%	2%	WachR
13	18%	18%	18%	+	2%	24%	Travels	1.08	11	295	25%	25%	25%	+	12%	10	Walgreen

46	29%	WIKKA	1.06	10	15	25
47	1%	WILBUS	35	10	10	2
48	6%	WALKER	1.00	10	10	2
49	1%	WALKE	0.70	5	1	5
50	9%	WALWART	12	21	70	9
51	6%	WANDL	1.00	14	24	14
52	9%	WAND	0.50	5	22	1
53	7%	WANDER	1.00	10	10	2
54	8%	WANDER	0.50	5	22	1
55	17%	WANDER	0.50	5	22	1
56	3%	WANDER	0.50	5	22	1
57	17%	WANDER	0.50	5	22	1
58	36%	23 WANDER	1.00	17	45	17
59	22%	13%	WAND	5	120	9
60	18	12	WASHGO	1.00	5	12
61	15%	15	WASHGO	1.00	5	12
62	12%	12%	WASHGO	1.00	5	12
63	19%	16%	WASHGO	1.00	5	12
64	9%	4	WASTE	MAN	1.00	31

71	6%	6½%	5½%			3	7½%	UMET Tr		23	2	14%	2			15½%	10½%	WayG - p7
6	7½%	12	7½%			10½%	9¾%	Unacorp	50	3	15	10	9¾%		+	36		
7	7½%	12½%	8¼%			32½%	7¾%	Unit Ind	80	10	5	35%	35%	35%	+	16	7	5½% Wean Un

7%	22	WashInd	50	
6%	23	WashPub	50	10
6%	24	WashPub	50	10
1%	4	WashPub	50	28
18%	125	WashCorp	56	7
7%	5	WashCorp	56	1
5%	8	WashCorp	56	1
3%	4	WashCorp	56	1
37%	184	WashCorp	56	7
9%	5	WashCorp	56	7
25%	157	WashCorp	56	11
8%	7	WashCorp	56	4
4%	6	WashCorp	56	4
14%	84	WashCorp	56	4
15%	94	WashCorp	56	4
6%	4	WashCorp	56	1
6%	4	WashCorp	56	1
4%	32	WashCorp	56	1
17%	94	WashCorp	56	1
50%	39	WashCorp	56	23

13	6%	6 1/2	6 1/2 + 1/2	22 1/2	17 1/2	U Illum	2.32	5	50	22	21 1/2	21 1/2 + 1/2	41 1/2	27 1/2	Weyerhr
14	3 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2 - 1/2	10	6 1/2	Unilind	3.65	7	7	10	9 1/2	9 1/2	17	10 1/2	WheP 1

[illegible]

95	5%	5	5%+	%		8%	2%	UnivCo	1	12	27%	8%	0%	8%	-%	17%	9%	Wolw pfs.	
96	21%	21%	21%	+%		29	16%	UnivCo	1	4	11	25	24%	25	+%	29	21	World Air	
97	27%	27	27%	+%		38%	25%	UnivCo	2	7	12	38%	37%	37%	+%	6%	2%		

63	41%	Wright	2.44	12	12	6
5%	3%	Wurley	1.00	12	12	6
		14	Wurly Corp			
07%	50%	Xerox Co	1	18	23	2
12%	7%	Xlra	2.87	5	9	1
10%	4%	Yates Ind		6	28	1
12	9%	YusDr	69	2	5	1
19%	9%	ZaleCorp	34	0	21	1
36%	23%	Zapata	61	4	42	3
6	2%	Zenre Corp	34	50	3	1
26%	10	ZenithRad	1	100	33	5
10%	4%	Zurn Ind	32	12	12	2

London Co					
35	49.80	45.45	High	Low	On

Dec	45.37	46.10	45.30	45.85	45.15	Aug	163.00
Feb	44.50	45.00	44.45	44.90	44.20	Oct	158.00
Apr	42.00	42.75	42.00	42.72	41.95	Dec	152.00

Mar 154	146.50	149
May 132.60	147.50	148
Aug 151.50	146	157
Oct 168	148	147

1977: Feb 147.50

COCA

May 458	474	1
Jul 491	474	474
Sep 485	490	474
Nov 485	490	474
Mar 505	498	498
May - 504	504	504
Jul 510	505	501

Loth: 1,489

COFFEE

May 445	440	50
Jul 433.50	440	433

Cattle		Pork Bellies (36,000 lbs)		Hogs	
A-Asked	B-Bid	N-Nominal			
768.9			76.30	77.20	74.00 76.95 75.90

70	75.75	74.25
70	71.85	70.25
75	80.75	69.40
75	87.10	84.70
210/2	Feb 720/	
210/2	Jan 210/2	Feb
Mineral		
166.10	166.20	
170.30	179.50	
173.20	173.15	
181.10	181.00	
184.00	184.00	
190/2	Dec. 144/	

Aug	5.00	5.02	4.93½	4.96	4.98½	Market Summary May 20, 1973	3 months
Sep	4.95	4.95	4.87½	4.89½	4.90		
Nov	4.93	4.94	4.85	4.85	4.91		

New York		Paris Com.
Close	N.C.	
19%	+ 36	
97%	- 1	
198%	+ 1	
198%	+ 136	
257%	+ 16	
184%	- 36	
494%	+ 46	
4%	+ 146	
175%	+ 1	
211%	+ 24	
2%	+ 16	
2%	+ 16	
67%	+ 76	
97	+ 376	
	Prev.	

SUGAR		High	Low
Aug	Oct		
Dec	Mar		
May	Aug		

COCOA		High	Low
May	Jul		
Sep	Dec		
Mar	May		

Oct	124.00	124.50	123.00	123.50	123.50	Advances	1143	646
Dec	125.00	126.00	125.30	125.50	125.50	Declines	736	779
Jan	126.50	129.00	128.50	129.00	129.00	Unchanged	745	799

Friday		New Highs	
125	132		
147	167		
7	6		
Price	Chg.		
4 1/4	+ 3/8	Alaska Ind	Patric
4 1/4	+ 1/8	Alco Steel	Gen Mtn
5 3/4	+ 1/8	Am Bcast	Gen Mtn
10 1/2	+ 1/8	Am Fin Sys	Gen Mtn
27 1/2	+ 1/8	Am Home	Gerber
3 1/4	+ 1/8	Armstrong	Gerry of
3 1/4	+ 1/8	Archer	Ornela
10 1/2	+ 1/8	Atm Mag	Ornela
13 1/2	+ 1/8	Atm Mag	Graydon
11 1/2	+ 1/8	Artz Pub	Harnish
		All Rich	Harris C
3,692.00		Airtel	Hayes
1,334.50		Airtel	Hayes
		Atlas	Hayes
		Atlas	Hayes
		Atlas	Hayes

Sales: June 1950; Aug 470; Oct 120; Dec 40; Feb 212.	88.50	87.50	85.60	+3.15
Open interest: June 5747; Apr 14517.	Doz. Long Average			


[illegible]

Utilities	21.61	21.22	21.61	+0.43
Finance	50.73	50.69	50.73	+0.57

11.425	2,118	East Coast	New Eng
11.425	2,517	Bigw. Natl	Northrop
11.424	1,386	Eller. Ind	Northrop
11.423	1,489	Entes. Inc	New Sams
11.422	2,584	Entes. Co	Occid. P.
11.421	2,353	Enr. Co	Occid. P.
11.420	2,353	F&P 1,200	NEW LO
11.419	2,353	F&Sigs	INT. MEXICO
11.418	2,353	Credit Fin	ONCE 2.35
11.417	2,353	Credit Fin	
11.416	2,353	Credit Fin	
11.415	2,353	Credit Fin	
11.414	2,353	Credit Fin	
11.413	2,353	Credit Fin	
11.412	2,353	Credit Fin	
11.411	2,353	Credit Fin	
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In Italy Tennis

Borg Eliminated,
Evert Moves Up

May 30 (UPI).—Raul of Mexico defeated de-champion and top seed Borg today, 6-4, 6-3, to men's semifinals of the International Tennis tournament.

Evert, the world's top woman player, beat Anna of Yugoslavia, 6-2, 6-0, in the final of the women's

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er and the second seed at Rome, moved into the finals against Evert on a 7-6, 6-2 victory over Dianne Fromholtz of Australia.

Solomon trailed 4-1, in the second set against Orantes when he briefly caught fire and broke Orantes' service in the sixth and eighth games. But Solomon dropped his own service in the seventh and Orantes held on to win the match in the 10th with a love game.

Vilas, after his victory over Farin, said, "I am still scared at the start of my matches. Then I loosen up when I see that my shots are scoring well and I can win. It is a psychological problem which I have not yet overcome because I have been out too long with my stomach trouble."

Raul Ramirez of Mexico, races after a shot by Bjorn Borg during their match yesterday.

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, May 30 (UPI).—While the search for tomorrow by the other National Basketball Association teams began yesterday in the draft of college scholars, the New York Knicks would prefer to obtain the instant knowledge of a postgraduate, a doctor of philosophy under the backboard, summa cum experience.

Quietly, the Knicks have begun negotiations with the Milwaukee Bucks for Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, the 7-foot 4-inch center of gravity in the NBA's balance.

Despite a salary of perhaps \$500,000 a season, Abdul-Jabbar's sonorous doesn't negotiate Milwaukee the same way that, for example, Henry Aaron does, and last week Eddie Donovan, in his second year as general manager of the Knicks, and Mike Burke, in his second childhood as their president, met in Milwaukee with Wayne Embury, the Bucks' general manager, and Bill Alverson, their president.

"They asked us," Embury disclosed, "what it would require for them to get Kareem in a trade."

Embury declined to discuss his demands, perhaps because he's hoping that the Bucks somehow will appease Abdul-Jabbar instead. But that would seem unlikely. He is on record as pre-

ferred to play in either New York, where he grew up and up, or in Los Angeles. He insists, however, that he will honor the final season of his Bucks contract if a deal isn't arranged. But the Knicks understandably are trying to arrange one.

Prevent Mutiny

To justify the departure of Abdul-Jabbar, the Bucks must acquire a player that would prevent a mutiny among their loyalists. Walt Frazier fits that description, but if the Knicks could get Abdul-Jabbar without surrendering Frazier, it would be Donovan's master coup. But even the subtraction of Frazier would be worth the addition of Abdul-Jabbar, who is described by one NBA authority as "the only player in the league capable of lifting the competitive level of everybody else on his team."

Discovering a guard to replace Frazier is easier than waiting for another Kareem to appear.

Besides the Knicks and the Lakers, who surely would make Embury Smith available to the Bucks, two other teams have a center the Bucks could justify to their loyalists in a trade—Bob McAdoo of the Buffalo Braves and Dave Cowens of the Boston Celtics—but Abdul-Jabbar hasn't professed any interest in the social whirl of those cities.

After the Rangers had tied the game at 5-5, Maddox doubled to left-center off Steve Renshaw with two out in the ninth to score pinch-runner Sandy Alomar and Bonds.

Munson had scored two unearned runs for the Yankees, coming in on Jim Sundberg's passed ball in the fourth inning and reaching base on an error in the sixth to be driven in later in the inning on a sacrifice fly.

Reliever Dick Howser came on in the seventh to replace Pat Dobson and picked up his second victory without a loss.

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Wrong-way Sol, they called him, because he removed his glasses to read, took his teeth out to eat and, if he was not interested in what you were saying, shut off his hearing aid.

Somewhere asked Strauss: how he expected to fill the void created by Louis's departure.

"There's a young fellow out in Cincinnati," he said, "named Ezzard Charles. They tell me he is a high school graduate, loves good music, speaks well, wears a necktie and has nice manners. He seems to have everything you would want in a heavyweight champion—if he can fight."

Not long after that, Charles and Jersey Joe Walcott were matched in Chicago and the National (now World) Boxing Association agreed to recognize the winner as champion.

Walcott qualified because he had been knocked out only once in two bouts with Joe Louis and a lot of people thought he had outpointed Louis the other time, though that opinion was not shared by the judges.

In addition to the qualities cited by Strauss, a string of victories over opponents like Archie Moore, Jimmy Biving, Joe Baksi and Joey Maxim recommended Charles.



Prefontaine was fourth in the

Runner Prefontaine Dies in Car Crash

Held 6 U.S. Distance Marks

EUGENE, Ore., May 30 (UPI).—America's premier distance runner, Steve Prefontaine, was killed early today in an automobile accident.

Police said that Prefontaine's convertible jumped a curb, hit a solid rock embankment and flipped over. He was partially pinned under the vehicle.

Prefontaine, 24, was alone when the accident occurred. Earlier in the evening, the 1972 Olympian came within one and a half seconds of his own U.S. record in the 5,000 meters in an informal meet at the University of Oregon's Hayward Field.

Prefontaine was timed at 13:28.8, just missing his U.S. standard of 13:22.2, set in Helsinki last year. Frank Shorter of the Florida Track Club finished second.

"I felt really sluggish in the race," said Prefontaine, who was concluding his Western tour with a group of athletes from Finland. "I'm still not ready to race," he said. "It will still be a couple of weeks and that might be good if I run in the national AAU competition."

Held 6 Records

Prefontaine was fourth in the

5,000 meters at the Munich Olympics, and held six U.S. distance records—3,000 meters, 3-mile, 5,000 meters, 6-mile and 10,000 meters.

The 1974 graduate of the University of Oregon was controversial and often argued about what he thought were demerits in the U.S. amateur system.

He had avoided turning pro, although the International Track Association wanted him to join its tour.

He had complained in his second year out of college that, to be the best in the world, "it's almost a full-time job."

"That's impossible. I've got bills to pay. I'm just like any other American. If I don't pay my electric bill, they turn off my lights."

"I'm not demoralized, but I'm just facing facts. After college, our athletes are turned out to pasture. We have no Olympic program in this country. It's as simple as that. No sports medicine, no camps, no nothing."

"I'm not talking about subsidizing us, I'm just talking about a national plan. I want to see some interest from somebody. In the past, we've sat back and let our natural talent do it. Well, the rest of the world has caught up."

Shattered Dream

Those who knew him indicated, despite his disputes with the Amateur Athletic Union, that he probably would have run for the United States in the 1976 Olympics in Montreal.

He had also said recently, "I'm not saying I wouldn't go to the Olympics again. They're not the big dream they were before I went to Munich. My dream was shattered there. All the political stuff, the Russian-American basketball game, the pole-vaulting thing, the Arab shootings. It was pretty disheartening."

He came out of the Oregon coastal community of Coos Bay, where he had been a national prep champion in the mile. He went on to stardom at the University of Oregon in the distance races, and won the National Collegiate Athletic Association three-mile championship three times and the cross-country title four straight years.

For the past month, he had been leading a contingent of Finnish stars in locally promoted meets.

Russian-NHL Series Set

TORONTO, May 30 (AP).—Two hockey teams from the Soviet Union will play six games each in Canada and the United States next season against National Hockey League teams, league president Clarence Campbell said yesterday.

They must realize that winning teams can't be mass-produced. Every athlete has to be treated differently.

"I think they expect to find instant success," added Ed Temple of Tennessee State. "In our clinics and discussions I get the feeling that they expect us to say, 'This is the way to do it,' and then they can go out and develop stars on an assembly line basis."

"It is a slow process. I take patience. I think the Chinese have a good hold on basic fundamentals. But you don't get 8-foot sprinters in the men's competition and 11.1 women sprinters right away. They start out at 11.5, then work down to 11.4, 11.3, and so forth. That is what the Chinese have to learn."

Kintisch and Temple aided Big Glegengack of Yale University on the American squad which yesterday completed a two-week, three-city swing through the heart of China.

It was billed from the beginning as a meet predicated on "friendship first and competition second" and, while there were some top-notch performances, most of the marks reflected the casual approach to the project.

The Chinese, who are putting a sharp focus on track and field with the ultimate aim of competing in the Olympic Games, used the occasion to tap the know-how of the Americans.

"They have some great kids," said Kintisch, "but they are at least four to eight years away from reaching the international level. At first, I thought they might have five or six men up to Olympic caliber. Now I don't think that many."

Temple said there were only perhaps two or three girls of Olympic caliber on the Chinese team. "They have a lot of building to do," he added. "They must get weight programs and concentrate on other developing techniques. But they shouldn't forget you can't mass-produce good athletes."

The Americans won 91 of the 99 events staged in Canton, Shanghai and Peking. Seven of the losses were to China's women. The men's score was 59-1, the women's 32-7. The biggest surprise was the victory by a coal miner, Li Yun-piao, over Olympic veteran Al Hall in the hammer throw.

If medals had been given out for victories Olympic style, Fred Newhouse would have won six golds in the men's competition—three 400-meter triumphs and three relays. Runner Rosalyn Bryant of Chicago would have copped five among the ladies.

Spirits Sign Thorn

ST. LOUIS, May 30 (UPI).—The Spirit of St. Louis, named Rod Thorn head coach of the American Basketball Association team, Thorn, former assistant coach of the New York Nets of the ABA, at 24 is the youngest coach in the league.

NEW ORLEANS, May 30 (AP).—A team official joked yesterday that the New Orleans Jazz may have to send Henry Kissinger to sign their last pick in the National Basketball Association college draft. But a team official said he is very serious about the choice.

The Jazz chose Alexander Belov—the man who scored the disputed winning goal for the Soviet Union in the 1972 Olympics—in the 10th round of the draft.

It was the first time in the history of U.S. professional basketball that a Russian was drafted.

"There are already many athletes from other countries in other sports," said Bill Bertka, vice-president in charge of basketball operations. "It looks like all the hockey players are from Canada."

"Belov will be notified of his selection in the NBA draft just as any player is notified."

Bertka then placed a call to Jim Fox, the Amateur Athletic Union official who organized competition in the United States for the Soviet national team.

He asked Fox for Belov's address, then laboriously spelled it out: "Sportkomitet Moskva."

"I would think the team's major problem would be with the Soviet government, if Belov wants to play in the United States," Fox said.

NBA Dynasties Overthrown

By Leonard Koppett

NEW YORK, May 30 (UPI).—The indication of the word "dynasty" to any team that wins any championship with fairly young personnel became fashionable some years ago, but in the National Basketball Association the dynasties have been getting shorter and shorter.

When the true Boston Celtic dynasty ended in 1970, the new champions, the New York Knicks, were hailed as the establishment of a new one. It lasted 11 months, until they were eliminated; and the new champions, the Milwaukee Bucks of Kareem Abdul-Jabbar and Oscar Robertson, were obviously destined to rule for a long time.

But they didn't quite last a year either, being replaced by a Los Angeles Lakers team that won 33 straight, set other records, and won the title behind a mature Wilt Chamberlain exactly a year later.

That dynasty was replaced by the Knicks again, and last year the new Boston dynasty, which would obviously last for years, was established.

That, too, turned out to be an 11-month era, and it ended when the Washington Bullets knocked the Celtics out in the semifinals this year.

The Bullets, then, were obviously heirs apparent, and had only to brush aside the overmatched Golden State Warriors in the final to make it official.

Well, the Bullets set a record of sorts: Their dynasty lasted one week.

Now the Warriors, who do have a lot of young players, may be tabbed as new rulers on the basis of their four-game sweep, and the earliest they can be dethroned is next March.

The Bullets were legitimate favorites, but not by any overwhelming margin, and their favored position boiled down to one factor: What could the Warriors do to contain Elvin Hayes? As it turned out, the Warriors succeeded in defending him, and since they solved the central problem, it was no longer surprising that they won.

As for significance, the Warrior victory made obvious to all a league-wide shift in the balance of power. The older generation of stars, from Wilt Chamberlain through Jerry West and Oscar Robertson, is gone, and the 18-team league has no concentration of talent on three or four teams superior to the rest.

Against Marcelino

Three years later, Charles made the finest fight of his life. He went 15 rounds with Rocky Marciano, had his face punched so lopsided it looked like a melon left too long in the sun, and was still on his feet at the end.

In a return match, he split Marciano's nose like a walnut. A few more blows in the face and the referee would have been forced to stop the fight.

But with his old title in reach, Charles couldn't reach out and take it. Brave but beaten, he went down and out.

News of his death this week brought back, among many memories, the scene in Chicago when that first decision over Walcott was announced. A little later, Jake Milna, Charles's manager, fainted at his fighter's feet.

The night in Pittsburgh when Charles swooned, Milna remained upright. "This," John Lardner wrote thoughtfully, "is my idea of the perfect partnership—always one man on his feet to count the house."

He and Walcott met again in Detroit and again Charles won, on points. Late in that bout, however, a left hook made Charles's right ear puff up grotesquely.

He backed off, Walcott came on and won all the late rounds. This told Jersey Joe something. That old gentleman was one of the great front-runners of our time. If he was confident he could whip a man, a cage

New Orleans' Last Draft Pick
Could Be Exercise in Detente

NEW ORLEANS, May 30 (AP).—A team official joked yesterday that the New Orleans Jazz may have to send Henry Kissinger to sign their last pick in the National Basketball Association college draft. But a team official said he is very serious about the choice.

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A Remembrance of Young Ezzard Charles

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, May 30 (UPI).—Mike Jacobs was ailing when Joe Louis retired as undefeated heavyweight champion of the world, and Jacobs's lawyer, Sol Strauss, was running the Twentieth Century Boxing Club for him.

Wrong-way Sol, they called him, because he removed his glasses to read, took his teeth out to eat and, if he was not interested in what you were saying, shut off his hearing aid.

Somewhere asked Strauss: how he expected to fill the void created by Louis's departure.

"There's a young fellow out in Cincinnati," he said, "named Ezzard Charles. They tell me he is a high school graduate, loves good music, speaks well, wears a necktie and has nice manners. He seems to have everything you would want in a heavyweight champion—if he can fight."

Not long after that, Charles and Jersey Joe Walcott were matched in Chicago and the National (now World) Boxing Association agreed to recognize the winner as champion.

Walcott qualified because he had been knocked out only once in two bouts with Joe Louis and a lot of people thought he had outpointed Louis the other time, though that opinion was not shared by the judges.

In addition to the qualities cited by Strauss, a string of victories over opponents like Archie Moore, Jimmy Biving, Joe Baksi and Joey Maxim recommended Charles.

At the end of 15 rounds, Strauss was by no means the only one with misgivings about the Cincinnati music lover. About all Edward proved that June night in Comiskey Park was that, given the right opponent, he could score a clear decision and still in the graceful parlance of the fight mob—stink out the joint without even a roof overhead.

Nevertheless, he had the title, and about 15 months later New York added its imprimatur over Louis, who was attempting a comeback.

Charles disposed of the old champion with skill and finality but with no flash or fire. This would be the pattern of his major fights as champion.

Although he stopped opponents like Gus Lesnevich, Pat Valentino, Lee Oma, Freddie Beshore and Nick Barone, against top contenders he was as efficient as necessary and as prudent as possible—a good, gray, competent professional.

Perhaps his best performance as champion was with Maxim, the light-heavyweight champion whom he outweighed by only a pound or so.

Against a boxer of exceptional defensive skill, Charles attacked with quiet persistence, and although Maxim went the distance he wound up in an oxygen tent.

Leaving Chicago Stadium that night, Tommy Holmes of the Brooklyn Eagle caught a streetcar to the Loop.

"So what did you want him to do?" he heard a passenger demand. "Kill the guy?" "He has also done that," another man

said, remembering the time a Charles had knocked out Sam Baroud, who never woke up.

Boyhood Dream

Outside the ring, Charles was all quiet charm. He liked people. He laughed easily and often. He could talk with warmth and humor, telling of his boyhood in Cincinnati, when he would walk down a street shadow-boxing and in the daydream passers-by said: "There goes Jack Charles, the fighter."

A night club magician taught him a hypnotic trick or two which he worked with glee on a young camp follower named Richard Christmas.

Charles had taught himself the rudiments of boxing at 16, when he was a welterweight. He was unbeaten as an amateur, unbeaten in the Civilian Conservation Corps, where he worked as a youth, unbeaten in bouts with other servicemen during World War II.

Men who had seen him in his early days as a professional said he had been a tiger among mid-dleweights but as heavyweight champion he confessed to some distaste for violence.

He and Walcott met again in Detroit and again Charles won, on points. Late in that bout, however, a left hook made Charles's right ear puff up grotesquely.

He backed off, Walcott came on and won all the late rounds. This told Jersey Joe something. That old gentleman was one of the great front-runners of our time. If he was confident he could whip a man, a cage

couldn't hold him. Now he felt sure he had Charles's number.

A month or so after the Detroit bout, Charles mentioned that the Depper Dan Club of Pittsburgh wanted him to box Walcott a third time.

"What for?" a friend asked. "I don't know what it's supposed to prove," Charles said. "In the seventh round, he didn't know anything at all. He had dropped his right hand, Walcott had flung a left hook, and Walcott was heavyweight champion of the world."

Against Marcelino

Three years later, Charles made the finest fight of his life. He went 15 rounds with Rocky Marciano, had his face punched so lopsided it looked like a melon left too long in the sun, and was still on his feet at the end.

In a return match, he split Marciano's nose like a walnut. A few more blows in the face and the referee would have been forced to stop the fight.

But with his old title in reach, Charles couldn't reach out and take it. Brave but beaten, he went down and out.

News of his death this week brought back, among many memories, the scene in Chicago when that first decision over Walcott was announced. A little later, Jake Milna, Charles's manager, fainted at his fighter's feet.

The night in Pittsburgh when Charles swooned, Milna remained upright. "This," John Lardner wrote thoughtfully, "is my idea of the perfect partnership—always one man on his feet to count the house."

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